BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No 54,738.—New Series] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	...	..
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	......	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	......	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	—	..	..	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 30	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	..	..	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
E. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 28 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 28, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon 7th June	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur 3rd June	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 4th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 7th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,160 tons, sailing on or about 5th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S Ollunak	1st July 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 556, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for	£s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the approach of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	"	22
"	9 "	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7¼ ins.	Rs.	26
"	8½ "	"	36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches .... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ...... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., {BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

ICES
IN
CHOICE VARIETIES
ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY
AT
PEARSE & CO.'S
RESTAURANT,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD MILL 428

BLOTTING

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

Head Office:
16, Charing Cross LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Capital Called up	"	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooum of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,30,000

London Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

Head Office—RANGOON.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

London Bankers:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
London Committee
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

Church Gate Street., Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
Branches:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The Public are advised that after Saturday the 12th June 1909, and until further notice, the UP and DOWN WEEKLY SURAT EXCURSION TRAINS will CEASE RUNNING between Colaba and Surat.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Credits of GORDHANDAS GOPALDAS of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia, Hindu inhabitant, a student, deceased.

PRAGJI VALLABHDAS of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu inhabitant, merchant, carrying on business at Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, the paternal uncle of the deceased abovenamed on behalf of GANGAVAHU, the minor widow of the deceased...............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of May, 1909.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SCOTTISH ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have, THIS DAY, been APPOINTED AGENTS, of the above Company.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1909, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, Special Castings and Sluice Valves.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted, according to the terms of the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 18th May, 1909.

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AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 559, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—25 NAGPUR MILLS SHARES. Apply to Box No. 1718, care of this Paper.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/c Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy: over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy: over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year: and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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1909.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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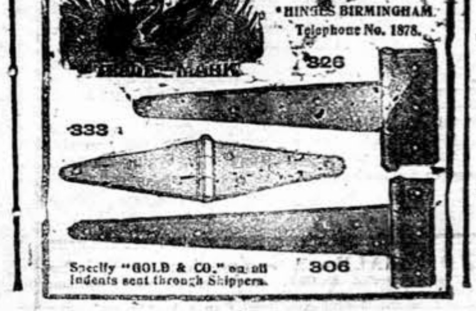

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(Near the Station).
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	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
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Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 2ND JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/8 Ex		5/8
3 do. Rentes	98	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/8	un chgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8	un chgd	
do. in New York ...	53	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17	un chgd	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·44	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 1/2	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/4		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 170,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	19,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	22,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	12,000 „
Do to Continent ...	...	15,080 „

Spot Cotton—11·25—15

Futures—Month of July 10·74—04 } Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. Oct. 10·74 unchgd }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 7-8—1-8
Futures—Month of July ... 10·89—04
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·71 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 7-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,220,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3-4 June—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5s. 8d. Sellers.
Metals:—

Copper Braziers	...	...	...	£71
Yellow Metal	...	...	...	6d.

Arrivals:—
"Jersey Moor," "Othello".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [2ND JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sov.......	4,875	Jeddah ..	B. & P. S. N. Co.
Rupees	2,200		
14 Packages Sov.	1,08,749	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins ...	18,372		
Rupees	8,580		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	30	33,973
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	25	28,357

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	5 per cent.	„	27th May.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent.	„	13th May.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	„	26th Jan.

Money:—
Borrowers for 3 months at from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The rate for ready wire was general at 1s. 3 31-32d., but with business in hand 1s 4d. was procurable. Transactions in forwand Bank Demand were placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern quotations are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1-4

Government Paper:—
The Market opened at 94-3 for cash as well as the Settlement, and kept unchanged during the rest of the day. The business transacted during the day was next to nothing. The Calcutta rates were reported as 94-5 for ready and 94-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94·3 } Quiet.
1st Settlement ... „ 94·3 }

Bullion:—
Silven in London came unchanged in ready as well as forward, the prices being 24 3-8 for both deliveries. The tone of the market at the close was steady. The New York rate rose 1-8 cent. at 53. The market locally opened at 62-11 ex-duty for June settlement, declined to 62-8, but closes steady at the opening quotation, with a moderate business done. The prices for July delivery and spot silver are noted below.
Bar gold closes firm as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
There was little change in the American markets on reopening after the holidays, and our market continues steady with little doing in New crop. There is, however, a fair demand for ready cotton and most descriptions are changing hands either to mills or exporters. Prices are very steady, and if anything, holders are inclined to ask some advance.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	265	June.
Good Westerns H. G. ...	241	June.
Do. Do. M. G. ...	247	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar,	259	do.
Good M. G. Coompta ...	259	do.

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... 268	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	... 258	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 228	Jan. „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 214	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 220	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 211-12	„ „
F. G. H. G. Benga's ...	... 196	„ „

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 31,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·71 —02	5·77 —02	5·75 —02	5·73 —02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·72 —01	5·71 —01	5·70 —02	5·70 —02	5·70 new position

* Extra Allotments Council Bills.
Bills on Madras Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3d. 31-32.
* Delayed owing to mutilation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet with little doing. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0	B. T.
September ... — ...	„ 8 11 0	R. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady with a small enquiry. We quote:—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 7 2 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„ 7 13 0	
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 7 11 0	
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	„ 7 14 6	R. T.

Poppyseed:—
June-July ... ... Rs. 10 4 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 8 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 10 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with only a small business passing.
We quote:—

White Delhi	... Rs. 6 1 6	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	„ 6 5 0	
Soft Red	„ 41 8 0	per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,465
India	75
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills:—

David	425
Kohinoor...	745
Manockji Petit	3,230 July
New Great Eastern	197 1-2

Presses:—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	490
New Mofussil	730

Miscellaneous:—

Bamamankua Manganese ...	6
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	99
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	147 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	350
Central India Mining	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	8,591 bales.
Wheat	31,287 cwts.
Linseed	14,916 „
Rapeseed	10,272 „
Gingellyseed	530 „
Poppyseed...	9,967 „
Groundnuts	391 „
Castorseed...	4,029 „
Rice	3,983 „
Myrabollams	3,717 „
Cottonseed...	2,003 „
Mowraseed...	589 „
Gram	9,263 „
Joowar	1,614 „
Maize	nil

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 2nd June:—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 8 0	£0 9 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 10 6	£0 12 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 6	£0 9 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£0 0 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£1 0 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 1 3	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7¼
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad.....	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 0	£0 11 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 6 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 4 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 9 3	£1 11 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

There is no change in exchange.

Shares.—Coal.—Bhalgora is at 14 1-2; Bengal Giridih at 21; Baraboni at 14 3-4; Ghusicx and Muslin at 14 3-4; Kosoonda and Nyadee at 38 3-4 to 39; New Birbhoom at 48 1-2; and Raneegunge 18 3-8 C. D.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 31 May, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10..£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 29th May 1909, by Council Bills ....£ 5,082,232
By Gold........£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 30th May 1909 to 31st March 1910 ....£11,117,768

THE Orient Bank of India Ltd., which has its head office in Lahore, has opened a branch in Bombay, at No. 7 Green Street.

IN the Bancrofts' "Reminiscences of Sixty Years" there is a good story of a Cardinal and a Chief Rabbi. They sat next each other at a public luncheon. The Cardinal helped himself bountifully to cold ham, which was declined by his neighbour the Chief Rabbi, to whom the Cardinal said: "When will the day come when you, sir, will partake of cold ham?" The Chief Rabbi replied: "At your Eminence's wedding."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN BENGAL.

Character of the Season.—Sowings began early in September, but the full area could not be sown owing to the drought which prevailed from the second week of October. The showers received in the end of January and also in February were beneficial, but they were scanty in Bihar where the crop is most important, and the crop in the unirrigated tracts of North Bihar was badly affected.

Area Sown.—The normal area under wheat is now returned as 1,351,500 acres; the area sown this year amounts to 1,255,200 acres, a decrease of 96,300 acres, or 7 per cent.

Outturn.—In Bihar which accounts for 87 per cent. of the total wheat area the outturn has been estimated at 53 per cent. of the normal. The other districts in which the crop is important are Murshidabad, Nadia and Hazaribagh. The outturn in the two former districts is estimated at 44 per cent. and in the latter at 55 per cent. The outturn for the whole province as estimated by the Agricultural Department is 60 per cent. of a normal crop.

According to these returns, the gross yield for the province works out to 319,800 tons against 299,200 tons of last year.

Food-stocks and prices of food-grains.—The three harvests of the year, viz., aghani, bhadoi and rabi, were much below the average, their outturns being 72, 65 and 67 per cent. of the normal respectively. The food-stocks of the previous harvest are reported to be low in most districts. The following table shows the prices of wheat in Calcutta and the average prices in selected important wheat-growing districts for the year 1907-09:—

	Price of wheat in seer per rupee on the 15th March.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.
Calcutta	10 5	7 0	7 4
Average prices in selected districts of Bengal.	11 4	7 1	8 3

Exports of wheat from Calcutta by sea during the 11 months from April 1908 to February 1909 amounted to 67,083 maunds against 1,95,935 maunds for the corresponding period of last year, and the imports by all routes for the same period aggregated 3,184,757 maunds and 4,398,005 maunds, respectively. The exports and imports of 1907 for the same period were 175,668 maunds and 4,312,185 maunds respectively.

OILSEEDS IN BENGAL.

Explanatory.—This is the final of the three forecasts to be issued of the spring oilseed crops under recent orders of the Government of India. It deals with the revised estimates of the area and outturn of the crops after the publication of the second forecast in February last.

Character of the Season.—The time of sowing was normal, but the absence of rain after the second week of October prevented the full normal area being sown and also affected the growth of the crops. The rainfall in the end of January and beginning of February was late but improved prospects in a few districts. On the whole the season was very unfavourable.

Area Sown.—The total normal area under the different kinds of oilseeds in the Province, except til, is estimated at 2,170,300 acres. The area actually sown this year amounted to 1,557,500 acres against 1,403,100 acres last year.

Outturn.—From Appendix I attached to the report it will be seen that Sambalpur reports 82 per cent. of a normal crop. In six districts the crop is between 70 and 75 per cent. of the normal, in ten districts between 61 and 69 per cent., and in eight districts between 50 and 59 per cent. In the remaining eight districts a poor crop is anticipated, viz., Nadia and Bhagalpur (46 per cent.), Angul (40 per cent.), Patna (37 per cent.), Jessore (36 per cent.), Darbhanga (33 per cent.), Birbhum (32 per cent.), and Purnea (25 per cent.). Since the issue of the second forecast in February last prospects have slightly improved in Bihar, Nadia, Murshidabad, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Palamau. The outturn of the different kinds of spring tilseeds for the whole Province amounts, according to the district returns, to 54 per cent. of the normal crop, i.e., 3 per cent. higher than what was estimated in the second forecast but the outturn for the whole Province is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 60 per cent. of a normal crop. The outturn of last year was 64 per cent. Taking six maunds per acre as the normal rate of outturn for linseed, rape and mustard, and 4 1-4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds the gross yield of all the spring oilseeds for this Province amounts to 189,700 tons against 188,000 tons of last year.

DAILY EXPORTS JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 9 bales wool, K Rikhobdas; 330 cwts musuri, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

Massilia s—123 casks skins, Max Klein; 152 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—48 cwts turmeric, 30 cwts dill seed, and 53 cwts fenugree, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 22 cwts mother of pearl shell and 7 1-2 cwts cuttle fish, B B Passaya; 50 cwts olibanum, G Sejpal; 3 cases lac and 1 bale carpets, G Suchedina and Co; 8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, B Esmail; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 21 bales woollen cuttings, E Hayim.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—76 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,150 bales, cotton 2,000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts teeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—550 cwts crushed myrabollams A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 234 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.
Locksley Hall s—112 bales cotton, 6,026 cwts rapeseed, and 1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Chupra s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—25 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 65 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 5 cases opium, P and O Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—441 bales twist, 50 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—63 cwts gum, A Allarakhia and Co.

GOGOL, to whom a statue was unveiled in Moscow the other day, in the presence of English among other foreign admirers, is probably the least known among us of all the great Russian novelists. A translation of his masterpiece, "Dead Souls," was published about twenty years ago, but it is long since out of print. His best comedy has been translated too, under the title of "The Inspector," and acted by the London Stage Society, but few even of lovers of Russian books have read it. Gogol was a South Russian, born in 1809. Early in life he was a Government official in St. Petersburg. His early stories are full of South Russian folk-lore and romance. Afterwards in "Dead Souls," which was the only part completed of a projected trilogy, he turned to humorous realism, and he has been labelled the Russian Dickens. The book is concerned with the doings of a rascal who goes about Russia buying up "dead soul"—that is, serfs who have died, but on whom their owners are still paying poll tax—and afterwards mortgaging this imaginary property. Gogol died in Rome at the early age of forty-three, but years before his death he had ceased to write novels, and had become the preacher of a curious religious mysticism.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

PALMER—May 25, at Pachmarhi, to Archdeacon and Mrs. C. J. Palmer, of a daughter.
SETON—May 29, at Simla, the wife of Major Bruce Seton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KNOWLAND—STEWART—At Christ Church, Jubbulpore, on the 26th May, by the Revd. C. Darling, George Henry Knowland, Bengal Police, and second son of Councillor P. Knowland of London, to Daisy Charlotte, only daughter of John Stewart, Station Master, E. I. Ry., Jubbulpore.
PINDER-GWILT—On the 29th instant at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. Dr. Cogan, George Davies, youngest son of the Revd. Henry Pinder of Anerley, Surrey, to Dora Campion, second daughter of Capt. A. Walker, R. A., and widow of the late John Daniel Gwilt of Tukvar.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—May 26, at Dowlutpore, Tirhoot, Constance, the beloved wife of C. R. Macdonald.
SHAUL—May 26, at Neeschindepore, suddenly, the Rev. Percy Hatchard Shaul, Church Missionary Society, Bollohpur.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 11-19m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-12a.
Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, special vacation sitting.

Maxim: "Do nothing to-day that you are likely to repent of to-morrow."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 11-59m., 11-38a. Low water, 5-3m. 5-54a.
Saturday, June 5.—Glee Club Social, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-35m.
Sunday, June 6—Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 14m.; High water 0-17m., 1-13a.; Low water 6-12m., 7-15a.
Monday, June 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 0-58a., 1-53a.; Low water, 6-49m., 7-57a.
Tuesday, June 8.—Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 15m.; High water 1-43m., 2-36a.; Low water, 7-30m., 8-44a.

MILL FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the blow room of the Phœnix Mill, Ferguson Road, on Tuesday. The cause is believed to be friction in the machinery, and damage has been done to the extent of Rs. 1,000 but is covered by insurance. The flames were put out by the mill fire appliances.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,537. Among them the number of new admission was 387, classified as follows:—Men 120; women 127; and children 140. The average daily attendance was 49.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Mozaffar," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow, Friday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.........	Through Bolts and Bars...	Urbach
Overture	...Hungarian	Keler Bela
Selection	...Il Bravo	Mercadante
Valse	Mon Ami	Gasnee
Selection	...La Mascotte	Audran
Polka	Friendship	A Muth

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th instant, in which he said:—"I have the honour to state that the Sewri Cemetery is in urgent need of extension, and to forward herewith a plan, showing in red scoring a plot of ground admeasuring 10,027 square yards, which can be usefully acquired for the purpose. To make the ground fit for burial purposes it will require to be levelled and filled and provided with a storm-water drain. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of this work at Rs. 26,924 plus Rs.15,000, the estimated cost of the land. The total cost thus amounts to Rs. 41,924. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an advance of this amount being made from Surplus Loan and other Balances, pending subsequent adjustment against a loan to be raised. As the plot of ground in question belongs to several owners who have not replied to the letters addressed to them on the subject, I propose to proceed under the Land Acquisition Act and request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 91 (1) of the Municipal Act, to my applying to Government for the purpose."

It was resolved to forward the proposal to the Corporation for approval and sanction.

TRAMS AS WATER CARTS.

It is satisfactory to learn, says the "Englishman," that the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ld., have discovered a means of making themselves of real use to the people of Howrah. They have entered into an agreement with the Howrah Municipality to water the roads along the tramway routes in Howrah, and for this purpose they propose to instal a motor-driven pump within Municipal limits at Golabaree Ghat. They accordingly applied to the Commissioners for permission to connect the pump with the river by a 6in. pipe line which has now been given, the pipe to be laid on the south side of the river. The plan is one which might be extended to many roads on the Calcutta side of the river. In narrow roads such as Chitpore and Bentinck Street no more effective and satisfactory means of watering could be found. It could also be carried out with sufficient speed to prevent any delay in the passenger trams. On broad roads such as Chowringhee the system would meet with little success, but as narrow roads are far more numerous than broad ones in Calcutta, there is plenty of scope for this method of road watering. Roads in residential quarters are not usually made more popular by the introduction of tram lines, but if the great problem of dustlaying is solved water-trams on such roads it is likely that the residents of neighbouring houses will regard the noise and clamour of the trams with much less aversion.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, presided over the Insolvency Court.

RE DORABJI JEHANGIR DHALA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule for the final discharge of the insolvent under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable within two months.

RE KUNCHBIHARI RABINARAYAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule absolute for the revocation of the adjudication order. There being no opposition, his Lordship passed an order making the rule absolute.

RE HIRJI LILADHAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Ragavayya Bhimji and Nagindas, applied for a rule for the revocation of the adjudication order and for an interim stay of proceedings. The learned Counsel said that the insolvent had retired from the firm nineteen years ago and had no connection with the firm. His Lordship granted the rule applied for, and extended the time for filing the schedule.

RE MOHANDAS DWARKADAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai appeared on behalf of Mr. A. R. Sharp, petitioning creditor, and applied for the adjudication of the insolvents as traders under Section 9 of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Desai submitted that the insolvents had imported through the petitioning creditor's firm, piece-goods of the value of Rs. 19,944. They had, he alleged, a shop in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market from which they had now fraudulently removed all goods with intend to defeat and delay the claims of their creditors. His Lordship granted the rule applied for and ordered the insolvents to file their schedule within thirty days.

RE MANJI KRISHNAJI UNKALE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted three months' extension of the interim order.

RE COWASJI DORABJI PATEL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE KANGI HARJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was given the usual interim order with leave to amend his schedule and serve notices.

RE TALATI AND CO.

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for a creditor and Mr. Mankar represented the insolvents. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the next Court day.

RE AMILAL JADOWJI.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshah and Co., applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE AGA MAHOMAD KUZRANI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—James Connon and another; Esufali Khanbhai Borah; Mahomed Hussein Jamadar; Haji Cassum Haji Oomar; Dhanjibhoy Framji Jassawalla; Resulji Jamalbhai Borah; Papana Prabhu; Dawood Ibrahim Ghandhi; Shivaram Bhiwa; Sekalchand Naran; Makan Siba Koli; and Mehomi Itto Kokni.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup Third Presidency Magistrate.

A GAOL BIRD.

Inspector Jones charged one Ibrahimji Currimjee with house-breaking and attempted theft. The case for the prosecution was that one Umrao Pirsa, residing in Mutton Street, went to work on Tuesday morning after locking his room. During the complainant's absence the accused, who lived on the third floor of the same house, broke into his room, and was trying to make off with some wearing apparel, when he was discovered in the act by some neighbours. He ran back to his own room leaving the things behind. Information was given to the Police. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he merely opened the complainant's room to see whether it was empty, as the rent-collector had asked him to change his room. The accused, who had four previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF UMBRELLAS.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Superintendent O'Kieffe charged Babaji Khusal, a mill-hand, with stealing a bundle of six umbrellas valued at Rs. 7, the property of Sayed Mahomed Sayed Noor. On Tuesday night the accused went to the shop of the complainant and finding, him engaged in talking with other persons, he took the umbrellas and went away. The complainant, saw him leaving and chased and arrested him. He pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment as there were five previous convictions proved against him. He was also ordered to report his address to the Police for two years after his return from jail.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. James MacDonald (Chairman) and Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy.

A DYING FARE.

Their Worships disposed of 14 cases, including one in which Nasir Karimad, a victoria-driver, was charged with refusing to ply for hire when called upon to do so by a Police officer on Tuesday last, The Police constable deposed that he found a Parsee very ill in Church Gate Street, and the man who was respectably dressed, could not speak. Witness wanted to take the patient to hospital, but the accused refused to take him. He was informed that the Parsee died at the hospital on Wednesday morning. The accused stated that it was true that he did refuse to ply, as the fare was very ill and dying. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman) and Frank Anderson.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 80 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

MAZAGON.

Before Dr. Dandeker (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur Vandeker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 45 cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Haji Esuf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and M. H. Lalji.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Disturbed conditions in the Bay are less marked this morning and it appears improbable that stormy weather will now result on the Malabar Coast. There has been an advance of the Monsoon, which may, however, prove to be only of a temporary character. Cochin had four inches of rain, Trivandrum, and Belgaum, two, Calicut and Sholapur, one and a half, Raichur, one. The rainfall has also been nearly general in Burma and Deltaic Bengal, while scattered showers have occurred along the Himalayas. There was heavy rain along the Malabar Coast.

Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and is now either about, or below, normal. Humidity has increased in the United Provinces, where the air was much damper than usual this morning.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma, North-east India, along the Himalayas, and in the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily overcast in the north Punjab but and clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now in excess. Temperature has fallen and has become normal except for an excess in the minimum in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has received 0·41 inch of rain. Skies remain clear in the extreme north-western districts but moderate to heavy cloud has appeared elsewhere. The air is much damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at most stations both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become heavily clouded at Karachi but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is normal in Rajputana but in defect in Sind; the minimum is normal everywhere.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal except for an excess at night in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has increased slightly and skies are now generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is approximately normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature remains nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 1·51 inches, Belgaum 2·30 inches and Bijapur a light fall. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms have occurred in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The resulting rainfall has been heavy only in the south Bombay Deccan. On the Malabar Coast heavy falls have been recorded. This fact taken in connection with the pressure changes and the change in the wind direction as far north as Marmagao indicates that the monsoon is probably setting in on the Malabar Coast. An area of relatively low pressure is shown off the south Konkan Coast and is probably connected with the advance of the monsoon. The disturbed weather conditions in the south of the Bay may in all probability have moved slightly northward. Skies remain heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Dust-storms and thunder-storms have occurred in the Punjab and weather is slightly unsettled there also.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar. Showers may extend to the south Konkan during the day. Local showers are again possible in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

A few dust-storms may occur in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (1st)	89·1	86·1	...	...
Jask (1st)............	93·8	82·8	...	...
Muskat (1st)	92·3	83·6	...	...
Multan............	103·3	79·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	101·4	77·9	...	...
Lahore............	1 9.	81·2	0·02	0·02
Sirsa............	108·3	82·6	...	...
Ambala	105·9	78·0	0·04	0·04
Delhi	106 7	80·2	...	...
Agra............	106·5	84·0	...	...
Mainpuri............	106·3	79·0	...	...
Jhansi	107·0	84·5	...	...
Cawnpore	99·2	77 0	...	...
Allahabad	102·1	76·0	0·41	0·41
Jacobabad	108·6	80·3	...	...
Karachi	91·0	82·5	...	...
Ajmer	103·4	86·2	...	...
Jaipur	108·2	82·1	...	...
Kotah	110·0	91·1	...	...
Bhuj............	98·1	79·0	—	...
Dwarka	89 8	83·2	...	...
Veraval	87·7	82·3	...	...
Rajkot	102·4	78·2	...	...
Bhavnagar Para............	104·6	82·5	...	...
Surat	96·6	81·6	...	...
Ahmedabad............	106·1	82·7	...	...
Deesa	106·3	81·4	...	...
Neemuch............	99 0	84·8	...	...
Indore	103·6	81·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	105·0	79·3	0·05	0·05
Saugor	110·1	70·5	0·09	0·09
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	107·7	81·1	0·05	0·05
Akola	108·7	83·6	...	...
Amraoti	108·8	82·8	...	...
Nagpur............	104 6	78·8	0·05	0·10
Chanda	109 0	81·5	...	0·01
Raipur............	105·7	82·6	...	0·11
Bombay	94·2	84·3	...	...
Ratnagiri............	91 8	81·9	...	...
Mormugao	91·0	80·7	0·01	0·01
Karwar	90·3	80·0	...	0·01
Malegaon	160 4	77·1	...	...
Ahmednagar............	95·9	72·0	0·02	0·02
Poona	95·0	75·8	...	...
Sholapur	99 3	71·4	1·51	1·60
Bijapur	98·2	69·7	0·13	0·13
Belgaum	96·3	70 1	2·30	2·35
Aurangabad............	100 2	75·2	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	101·3	74·7	0·09	0·20
Mangalore	89·7	77·4	0·21	0·21
Calicut............	87·3	75·6	1·58	1·66
Cochin	87·7	76·8	3·55	4·03
Colombo	86·0	76·0	0·36	0·59
Masulipatam	91·3	77·1	...	1·40
Bellary	95 0	77·3	...	...
Cuddapah	94·2	77·6	...	...
Madras............	87·5	76·0	0·09	0·09
Bangalore	90·3	71·8	...	...
Coimbatore	90·4	74·8	...	...
Trichinopoly	97·1	78·3	...	...
Negapatam	92·4	80·0	...	0·12

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 2nd June was 29·663 feet. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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You connect the Accumulator at night; it is Fully charged in the morning.

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THE "CITY"
18 CT. GOLD WATCH
LIST PRICE. Rs. 110.
SPECIAL PRICE Rs. 90.

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AGENTS FOR:
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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
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NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breech loaders from £3-10-0 each; latest model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E. C. England.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3179 tons, Captain A Strycker will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ferguson, 3,107 tons, Captain S. A. Jones, sailed on Wednesday for Negapatam in ballast.

The Steamer Cressington Court, 2,716 tons, Captain J. W. Gleghorn, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2464 tons, Captain R. Smith, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, etc. with a general cargo.

The Steamer Hild, 720 tons, Captain G. Jensen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, and 2 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and one cabin and 95 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. Steamer Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain W. C. Bird, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, via Coastports with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Milne, and 6 deck passengers.

The steamer Djibouti, 2797 tons, Captain L. James, will sail to-day for Genoa, Marseilles and Havre with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Rayan, Miss Dwyer, Mr. Rayan, Mr. Newton, Sister Agnes Maria.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1614 tons, Captain E. Greiwe, sailed on Wednesday for Zanzibar, etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers – Captain Wilson, Lieut. Sinknison, Mr. C. D. Adarianwalla, Mr. D. R. Mehta, Mr. James D'Silva, Mr. C. M. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dessa, Mr. C. S. D'Souza, Mrs. J. S. Corria, Mrs. David Nazareth, Mr. and Mrs. Dandekar and child, Mrs. Sitabai and 2 children, Mr. Cowasji N. Dastoor and 125 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ...... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham..........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 2.

Cressington Court...2716Gleghorn ....
Hollamshire.........2856Elliott ......W & A Graham & Co
Hild ....720...Jensen ....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Itinda.........3398..Swanson...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Moshtari ....1110Green..............Bo & P S N Co
Penlee ....2451Michell ....
Royal Sceptre...2434 Taylor...............The Bombay Co
Redbridge.......2443Vassey ....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan......2566Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathely de...2841 .....Creras ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathavon ....2830 ..Mackay ...W & A Graham & Co
Sealda.........3138 Brown..........N F...........M M & Co
Vancover ....2860McDougall ....R A Willis
Feladon...........2151.......Bazil ....The Captain
Totomi Maru...2464Smith ....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	23-6	P & O Co
B Kybfels	3179	Etrickey	Karachi	8-6	W & A G & Co
C&R Locksley Hall	2310	Mason	Antwerp	6-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	14-6	M M & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	Durban	4-6	B & P S N Co
H Majidi	1857	Primrose	Jeddah	7-6	B & P S N Co
O Somali	1615	Griewe	Durban	2-6	A Strandes
Q Clumberhall	2311	Clarke	Antwerp	6-6	S Smidt & Co
Off side.					
Q Haidari	1563	de Lorne	Mauritius	5-6	B & P S N Co
H W P D					
Indravati	573	Fakeera	G Ports	4-6	B S N Co Ld
Mahnadi	547	Ahamed	Marmagoa	5-6	B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Kt Templar	4601	Billett	Dunkirk &c	4-6	K N & Co
2 Massilia	8250	Thomson	Liverpool	10-6	W & G & Co
3 Naderi	1163	Grey	Busreh	10-6	B & P S N Co
6 Goalpara	1358	Davidson	Busreh	7-6	M M & Co
7 Djibouti	2397	James	Marseilles	3-6	K N & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	8-6	P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Glasgow	4111	Grunhorn	Karachi	3-6	K N & Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	5-6	P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	4-6	M M & Co
15 Bardiston	2500	Davies	Antwerp	5-6	M M & Co
16 Kassara	505	Elton	Busreh	3-6	M M & Co
H W D D					
Bezwada	3270	Brocq	N-F		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Hild s	Jensen	Bangkok, May 11
2	Cressington s	Court	Berry, May 1
	Totomi Maru s	Gleghorn	Kobe, Apl 30

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Singu s	Murrison	Rangoon
	Umhloti s	Clarke	Antwerp, &c
	Clan Ferguson s	Jones	Negapatam
	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta, &c
	Somali s	Greiwe	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Djibouti James for Havre &c.
" Kybfels Strycker for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Kasara Elton for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Orseolo for Calcutta &c.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 31st ultimo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
22	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
25	Boltonhall	Calcutta
26	Border Knight	Calcutta
25	Glenaffric	London
29	Clan Matheson	Coast
31	Matiana	Calcutta

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd June.

618—DUTIES.—Lieutenant E P Cudlip, R A, having returned from leave, resumes the duties of Adjutant with effect from 2nd June, 1909.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

DURING a heavy gale a body was washed ashore at Margate, which is believed to be that of Captain William Parker, of the service galley "Reindeer," who was drowned some months ago. The body was in a bad condition, but the clothes correspond with the description of those the captain was wearing. A reward of £5 had been offered for the recovery of the body.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

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MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs 550 to Rs. 3,000
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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RACE VIEW HOTEL.
WE have a number of competitors who, in advertising, praise their HOTELS for the best of every thing, but we leave that to our customers.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complet for Rs. 5-4-0.
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THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The objects of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

THE BENGALI BOYCOTT.

MR. NARESH CHANDRA SEN GUPTA, in the new number of the "Indian Review", makes a plausible attempt to defend the Boycott movement in Bengal, than which, he says, no public movement in recent times has been so thoroughly misunderstood. In his opinion it was "not only not a mischievous political organisation, not quite half so terrible as the Government officials and non-official critics would make it out to be, but that it is a movement based on sound economics and indicates a very correct attitude in politics in the peculiar political atmosphere of the present day." Now let us admit at once that the Boycott movement was conceived in sedition and wickedness, was born in iniquity and vice and was nurtured in disloyalty and contemptible meanness, Mr. Gupta finds the word "boycott" recall disloyal Irish associations and has been interpreted as an Indian Sinn Fein movement. And though he denies it, no better description could be applied. It originated in hostility to British rule and was nothing more or less than a treasonable intrigue—which naturally resulted in failure and brought contempt and derision upon the Bengali publicists responsible for its initiation and short-lived operations. Congress would have nothing to do with it—in fact, it was the Boycott which divided the sheep from the goats in the Congress camp. But Mr. Gupta would have us believe that the wish of the advanced agitators was merely to "leave Government severely alone" and to develop the industries of the country independently of Government assistance and thus foster a spirit of self-help and independence, of which the country was in great need. "These new dissenters in the Congress," he writes, "took up this cry and said that political agitation was futile. The people had rather mind the industries of the country. This scheme was enlarged upon and slowly a gospel came to be preached that it would be very much better if we left crying in the wilderness alone and devoted our attentions to only those things which were entirely in our power." And so it would if the "new dissenters" had turned their attention to Swadeshi movements, pure and simple, and left their despicable politics alone.

As well expect the leopard to change his spots and the Ethiop his skin as the Bengali to forsake politics and turn to honest industry. For Mr. Gupta to say that the prime-movers in the Boycott left politics alone is simply to misstate facts. He says that the Boycott was "not the result of the Bengal movement, but grew quite apart from it. It was not the work of the new party, but of the old party of agitators, and it was not only supported by the new party but really opposed by them." Mr. Gupta juggles with words. It was the work of Bengali political agitators who resented the rearrangement of Bengal for administrative purposes—an operation they have from that time described as partition. Those who would encourage Swadeshi and discountenance the Boycott were the true patriots. They were worthy of respect and of sympathy and no matter how well Swadeshi industrial enterprise had flourished it would have been welcomed and encouraged by Government. But let us read Mr. Gupta's words: "The Boycott movement was looked upon as merely an attempt to enforce our demands on the Government. Those, the first article of whose faith was to have nothing to do with Government, were not likely to be in love with it. The Boycott, however, had come to stay and the people eagerly accepted it. The new party, therefore, presently veered round and proclaimed themselves as ardent supporters of the Boycott, but on an entirely new principle. The Boycott proposed and supported by Babus Krishnu Kumar Mitra and Surendranath Bannenji was a temporary political measure brought forward to enforce particular political demands. The Boycott supported by Babus Bepin Chandra Pal and Robindranath Tagore was a permanent attitude of Bengal to the Government and the British people and was only a part of an all-embracing scheme of having nothing to do with the foreigners. It was simply assimilated to the theory of passive resistance." This, after we have first been told it had not a political origin and that its aims were industrial. But whatever its origin the movement was as ridiculous as it was contemptible, as futile as it was subversive of good government.

In the true interests of the country—the Bengal side of the country at all events—it is unfortunate that the terms, Swadeshism and the Boycott, were invariably coupled together. This was the fault of the Extremists, who aimed less at the encouragement of Indian industries than at obstructing and embarrassing the Government. We prefer the evidence of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to that of Mr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, and endorse his dictum that the Boycott movement was the root of anarchism which followed. Finally, in his attempt to defend and uphold the Boycott. Mr. Gupta claims that it was not a failure. He directs attention to the figures showing imports of merchandise into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong,—but he is too discreet to quote one of them. They confuse him; so he tries to discount them, remarking that they "do not furnish an infallible index to the success or otherwise of the Boycott. There are several circumstances to be considered; the supply of Upper India is obtained through Calcutta ; the heads of the imports are not perfectly clear, and it is not possible to distinguish fully between imports to the port of Calcutta from Great Britain and elsewhere. The figures do not even show clearly how much machinery and raw material exactly has been imported. Then again, the normal rise in the figures can scarcely be properly estimated. The great fact of forward contracts and the glut of goods in Calcutta warehouses cannot be taken account of. Those who see markets everyday in Calcutta and Bengal can appreciate the extent to which Indian goods have supplanted foreign ones." Then why call attention to the figures showing the imports of merchandise ? Mr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta succeeds in proving precisely what he sought to disprove, and his article, whose object was to defend the Boycott, merely serves to show how mischievously designed it was and how miserably it failed.

◆

ENGLAND INVADED. IT will be extremely interesting to know what is the result of Sir George Doughty's "discovery" that Germany has made a successful raid on the Humber. According to his imformation, two large steamers were suddenly commandeered at Hamburg and a number of soldiers were marched on board. These steamers at once set out across the North Sea, steamed into the Humber and returned again to Hamburg, all, it is alleged, without being observed by any British guardship or other authority. In the first place the manœuvre was quite possible given certain conditions, and we will presume that these conditions existed. There is, however, an important factor to be contended with. Germany—no matter whether war with us be intended ultimately or not—most certainly does not desire war before her naval preparations are in a more complete state, and it is obvious that such an act as the moving of a large body of troops into England was of a nature to cause such a situation as might lead to friction and possibly war. Germany knows quite well that the sending of troops into an English river is not an act which can be explained away, and therefore the truth of the rumour can be regarded as extremely unlikely. A far more simple method of testing the possibility of the manœuvre would be to send the same ships without the soldiers. The German army is quite well acquainted with the difficulties of moving troops rapidly, perhaps more so than our own, and there would be no difficulty in making allowance for the embarking of the troops when summing up the success of the test. The information, it may be pointed out, is from Germans who may have had in mind the recent performance of "An Englishman's Home" at Berlin and have been inclined for a joke. That excellent recruiting agency has hardly had a goed effect on British nerves, if we may judge by the attitude of a portion of the Press. If Germany is guilty of all the acts of spying, of which it is accused, the facts are not unrecorded. England is by no means so ignorant of affairs as some suppose, and if officialdom prefers keeping silence to providing sensational news for the half-penny Press, it is hardly to be blamed. Sir George Doughty claims to have used his information only in order to call attention to the general unpreparedness against invasions of the East Coast. He might well have chosen a better way of accomplishing his end.

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TAXI-CABS AND BOMBAY TRAFFIC. TAXI-CABS, and all that pertains to them, have been of special interest to Bombay people, since Government announced that a great number of them will be put on the streets next cold weather. So our attention is drawn to a description of a new speed check for taxi-cabs, which has been the subject of a conference between the heads of the taximeter motor cab companies in London, and Sir Edward Henry, the Chief Commissioner of Police. These gentlemen called upon Sir Henry at Scotland Yard, where he showed them an automatic device in the form of a mechanical gong, designed to ring when the cab exceeded a speed of twenty miles an hour. The deputation expressed themselves as in no way averse to the new device, and it is understood that a regulation will shortly be issued requiring it to be carried by all taxi-cabs. The police throughout London are too much occupied with other duties, to control the speed of motor-cabs in the usual way, and when the new system is introduced they will simply take the number of the cab on hearing the ringing of the bell. We believe there is another device in existence,—though it has not yet been put upon the market—which, it is claimed, will automatically disconnect the engine, wherever the speed of twenty miles an hour is exceeded, and so immediately reduce it. We are not so foolish as to compare the traffic of London, with that of Bombay, but still it would be worth the while of the Commissioner of Police to consider whether a speed-checking device of some kind should not be carried on the taxi-cabs here. The roads of the Fort, it is true, provide in most places ample space for the traffic, they have to carry. Still, nowhere could excessive speed be countenanced, and there are other places, where the traffic at times is inconveniently crowded, Church-gate Street for instance. In Hornby Road, the other day, a cotton-cart driver, to avoid a portion of the road, which was under repair, pulled out into the centre. He then found himself between two approaching tram-cars, one of which collided with him, It only required a taxi-cab at a little over twenty miles an hour to have made this an accident of really first-class dimensions. The risk of accident in Bombay streets, too, is considerably increased by the aimless, almost blind fashion, in which natives so often walk right across the track of a swiftly-approaching vehicle. Sometimes they are almost under the horses' noses. They really go about the streets as though they were asleep, but a hundred and fifty decent motor-cabs should help to wake them up.

◆

UNIFORMITY IN ARCHITECTURE. THE resolution which the Improvement Trust adopted on the motion of Mr. G. W. Hatch is one which might well have been proposed by that gentleman, or some other member of the Trust, three or four years ago. It runs :—"In the opinion of the Board it is desirable that there should be some uniformity in the architecture of the buildings to be erected on the prominent portions of the Board's new thoroughfares. That the Chairman should be requested to consult the Architects' Association and report to the Board how the result desired can best be obtained." Had that course been adopted earlier we should not have now the pain of seeing beautiful thoroughfares rendered hideous by agglomerations of buildings, which appear to have been designed not by architects, in a hurry, but by architects, whose one and only object seems to have been to ignore the plans of the house next door, Colaba Reclamation furnishes an excellent example of what ought to have been avoided. Elphinstone Circle, despite its many jerry buildings, and the block by the Bombay Club show what might be done in the harmonious building of business streets, but we have only the neighbourhood of the Byculla Club to illustrate Bombay's ideas of the laying out of a residential quarter. It is not yet too late to save Chaupathi and the Hughes road, but these localities too may be spoilt if the Trust give the purchasers of plots free scope as to what manner of erections they put up. The Architects' Association ought to be able to give the Trust a good idea as to how they may harmonise their buildings, and failing them, it would not be unwise to seek the assistance of the Consulting Architect to Government. One thing the Trust must avoid and that is granting permission for the erection, along the new roads, of chawls and mean hovels such as destroy the value and comeliness of Walkeshwar road and the Ridge and others. These structures must be kept out of sight as much as possible.

AFTER the 12th June the weekly Surat excursion trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will not be run.

PLANS for the new Arabic College at Lucknow have been sanctioned and Kazi Lalumuz Husain, M.A., of Aligarh, has been secured as its Principal.

FRONTIER reports state, that Mannlicher and Mauser rifles are now included among the armament of tribesmen, though their number is fortunately small.

LORD GREY is sailing for England on the 4th instant for a month's vacation. This will only be His Excellency's second visit to the Mother-country since his appointment as Governor-General of Canada.

THE "Hindoo Patriot" says there is much rejoicing at Comilla that the Government of India have recognised Maharajah Birendra Kisoore Manikya Bahadur as the ruling Chief of the Hill State of Tippera. The date of the installation has not been fixed.

AN engagement is announced between F. L. S. Brett, 7th Gurkhas, Quetta, son of the late Colonel L. L. Brett, formerly of the 2nd West India Regiment, and afterwards Commanding the 62nd Regimental District, Devizes, and Ethel Blanche, second daughter of the late Mr. H. V. Margary, of Ceylon, and Mrs. Margary, Camberley, and grand-daughter of the late Major-General Margary, R.E.

THEY have a very nice appreciation of what constitutes a graduated scale of punishments in China. The Anti-Opium Commissioners have decided on the Opium Prohibition Laws on a graduated scale. From the current year till the 5th year of Hsuan Tung, the maximum penalty for officials who smoke opium will be strangulation; in the 6th year this punishment will be extended to the gentry, and in another year to the common people.

As a result of improved agricultural conditions, exports of grain and seeds are proceeding at a phenomenal rate, and show an increase during the last few weeks of 256 per cent. over the corresponding figures of last year. The shipments from Calcutta from 7th March to 1st May totalled 64,051 tons against 17,998 tons during the same period in 1908. These shipments consist entirely of linseed, poppyseed, rapeseed, wheat, peas, and jowar; but, with few exceptions, satisfactory, if not bumper, harvests of other crops are anticipated in most parts of India, so that exporters and the shipping interest appear to have a prosperous time before them.

A BOLARAM correspondent writes :—"Hyderabad, laid bare by the floods of the Musi, is just trying to rise itself from its ruins and like the phœnix, we hope it will rise with brighter plumage. The work of re-building is going on. The passage to the City by the Chadderghaut Bridge has just been restored. Fresh arches have been constructed in place of the old ones washed away by the floods and in connection with this His Excellency the Prime Minister, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, was present at the works last Wednesday to put the keystone of the arches. He made a round of the works and was satisfied with the efficient manner in which the work was turned out. He was much pleased with the contractors Messrs. Rammennah Fooliah and Sons. He then distributed some gold mohurs to the workmen A group photograph was taken of those present with His Excellency in the middle. The work of restoration is going on under the able direction of expert engineers but will it ever be like the old Hyderabad—that we knew ? "

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PURCHASE BY THE CHANTRY BEQUEST TRUSTEES.

Notable Concert by Herr Max Reger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

THE Trustees of the Chantry Bequest have purchased Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's picture "A Favourite Custom," which is exhibited at the Academy, and it cannot be said that their action has gained general approval. No one, of course, would dare to question Sir L. Alma-Tadema's right to a place in the Trustees' collection—critics are inclined to cavil that he has not found that place before—but it is complained that the Trustees might easily have chosen a picture more worthy of the artist, more representative of his style in art. It is a small painting and compared with others from the artist's brush is unimportant. Neither is it faultless. It represents a group of maidens, bathing in a marble hall, and while many of the details are limned with exquisite skill, there is one conspicuous fault in drawing in one of the figures, and the whole work suffers from a lack of atmosphere. The price is said to have been £1,750.

HOLBEIN'S "DUCHESS OF MILAN."

Since the Government has given its offer of generous assistance, there is some prospect that Holbein's great masterpiece, of which the Duke of Norfolk recently disposed, may be saved for the nation. It is certainly the greatest specimen of Holbein's portraiture in England, and its loss to the country to find a place in some foreign gallery or collection would be deplorable. Columns of the London Press have been devoted to the subject, and not the least interesting of the many things which have been written about this celebrated picture, is the story of the peculiar circumstances under which the "Christina, Duchess of Milan" was painted. Jane Seymour, having given birth to an infant prince—the future Edward VI.—had died tragically. Her portrait by Holbein, a marvel of accuracy and unflinching truth, but in conception sour and formal, still exists intact and at this moment adorns the Imperial Gallery of Vienna. The talk was soon after the Queen's demise of yet another marriage for the King, his councillors being this time more anxious for a suitable alliance than was Henry himself, who appeared at first unwilling. When, after those of several foreign princesses, the name of Christina of Denmark, the widow of Duke Francesco Maria Sforza of Milan, came up for discussion, he began, however, to show a somewhat less languid interest in the matter. The Duchess, who had been left a widow at the age of 13, was even then only in her 17th year. She was the daughter of Christian II. of Denmark, and of Queen Isabella, a sister of the Emperor Charles V. The youthful Princess, tall and stately already, whom Holbein in this quiet, yet unforgettable presentment, has immortalised, is one of the three children whom Mabuse, more than a decade previously, had portrayed in the curios and often-repeated group, the original of which is at Hampton Court. This became popular later on under the designation "The Children of Henry VII," but is now known to represent the children of Christian II. of Denmark, and among them the infant Christina. She was thus the niece of the potent Emperor whose aunt, Katharine of Aragon, King Henry had repudiated ; and doubtless it was deemed that a union with her would efface the memory of the unparalleled affront put upon the Royal House of Spain by the English Monarch. But the King was not one to leave the personal question out of account, even in a purely political alliance, such as this would have been, had the widowed Duchess passively consented. And so Holbein, then regularly in the King's service, was despatched to take her portrait. On the 10th of March, 1538, accompanied by one of Cromwell's retainers, he arrived in Brussels, where Christina then resided, with her aunt, the Regent of the Netherlands. The English Envoy in Flanders, John Hutton, had already caused a portrait of the Princess to be done for Henry VIII. by a painter whose name is not given. When Holbein arrived, Hutton, who had already despatched the portrait, sent a courier after the messenger, and had the picture brought back in hot haste, being, we are told, of opinion that it was not as good as the circumstances demanded, nor as well done as "Master Hans" would do it. On March 12, the Duchess Christina gave the King's painter a sitting, and—as Hutton wrote to Cromwell—although the time accorded to him was only three hours, he showed himself a master of his art, and made a perfect picture.

THE REGER CONCERT.

One of the most important musical events of the week was the first appearance in a London concert-room of Max Reger. Reger has a great reputation in Germany, where he is regarded as one of the foremost composers of the time, but to the English public his work has been almost a stranger. This is no doubt due in a large measure to the fact that he has written so little orchestral music, which nowadays the public find most attractive, and also to his formidable reputation. The difficulty and obscurity of his composition are said to exceed that which characterises the work of Strauss. It is declared that he yearns after the employment of quarter-tones, deliberately eschews the production of melody in the accepted sense, disputes the existing diatonic basis of music in favour of one purely chromatic, condemns the tyranny of key, and so on and so on. The musical public may be forgiven, therefore, if it has not risen at Reger too readily. Yet he is undoubtedly a composer to be reckoned with, and what is more, in some respects he is not nearly so black as he is painted.

So much was realised by those who attended his concert. As to the greater part of the music heard, it was quite suprisingly simple and straightforward—compared, at any rate, with what most had probably expected. People came to scoff, in fact, and remained to praise. Some even have been disappointed. They where prepared to be shocked, and found themselves merely pleased. That melodious and engaging trio, for instance, with its Beethovenish sustenuto opening, its beautiful Larghetto, its jovial Scherzo, and its lively and effective Finale—could this really be typical of the obscure and incomprehensible Reger ? The thing seemed altogether too good to be true. So also with these songs which Mrs. Henry Wood sang with such finished art. Apart from their obvious and incontestable beauty, their most striking characteristics were their extreme simplicity, and scrupulous avoidance of the eccentric or bizarre. The most original was, perhaps, the delightful Wiegenlied, with its pianissimo accompaniment (played so softly by Herr Reger that it must surely have been inaudible in the back seats), as the most impressive was certainly the deeply-felt and wonderfully beautiful "Das Dorf."

The names of Reger and Strauss have been much coupled, but one of the leading newspaper critics finds no similarity between the two composers. He writes :—"It is an entirely impossible task to reconcile the 'mission' and the methods of the strongly conservative Reger with those of the so-called anarchistic Strauss. The common denominator, so to speak, is the fact of their being contemporaries, both young—Strauss is 45, Reger 36—both full of modern enthusiasms, and modern in the idiom in which they express themselves. But beyond this there would seem to be nothing common to both. Richard Braungart, the German critic, goes so far as to say in effect that Strauss and Reger represent the opposite poles of modern music ; that in them two opposing principles are embodied. And he characterises them, the one as the greatest creator of descriptive music, who when impelled by his subject either shatters the old forms or invents new forms to suit his purpose ; the other as an almost formal musician, who, even in his most daring creations, scarcely departs one single step from the accepted laws of scoring."

From his earliest youth he goes on to tell us Max Reger lived in a state of complete saturation, so to speak, with the works of his immortal musical god, Bach, at whose shrine he has never ceased to worship. His father was a teacher at Brand, in the Upper Palatinate, where Max was born. Bach was the great god of music in the quiet home of the Regers, we are told, and the harmonium, the chief instrument available, for translating his music. Although in after years, Reger enjoyed opportunities for becoming well acquainted with the works of the advanced modern school, he never forsook his earliest ideal. Even his visit to Bayreuth, when but 15 years of age was merely a passing episode in his career, though similar visits have proved the undoing of more than one other musician, for the material result in Reger's case was merely the composition of a symphonic poem, "Heroide Funebre," which has long been lost, but never regretted by its composer. As assistant to Riemann at Wiesbaden, the organ was the instrument he preferred to teach, and Bach's the music he preferred to play. Small wonder, then that in many respects his numerous organ-compositions are those upon which most stress has been laid, especially in our organ-loving land. They have, too, carried his name and promulgated his "mission" farther from home than any of his other works.

MR. FROHMANN AT THE ADELPHI.

A new arrangement secures to Mr. Frohmann control at the Adelphi, so far as the providing of plays is concerned, and this agreement with Mr. George Edwardes is to take effect from the middle of next September. The first piece which Mr. Frohmann will put on is "The Great Divide," a play by William Vaughan Moody, which has been received very favourably in the United States. It is admittedly melodrama on rather time-honoured lines and the old patron of the Adelphi are expected to find it to their taste. Mr. Henry Miller, who played the principal male part in New York, is to fill the same role in London. After this Mr. Frohmann will present a play with a subject the boldness of which has aroused much controversy in America.

This is Mr. Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," a play said to have marked affinity with Mr. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Both dramatists have, at any rate, selected as protagonists a figure suggestive of the Founder of the Christian Religion. In it Miss Wynne Matthison (Mrs. Rann Kennedy), achieved a brilliant success. and when the piece comes to the Adelphi she will sustain her original part. She, also, has been selected by Mr. Frohmann for the heroine of "The Great Divide," and although Mr. Miller has no place in the cast of "The Servant in the House," he will act as stage director for both pieces. Mr. Frohmann intends practically to establish something of the kind of a stock company of England and American players. His programme of plays has not been made up any further than I have indicated, but should his season be successful he is certain to prolong his occupancy of this theatre.

CHARLES HAWTREY'S RE-APPEARANCE.

The re-opening of the Royalty Theatre has been fixed for the 25th, Mr. Charles Hawtrey has hardly yet shaken off the effects of his recent illness but he is able to take part in preparations for the event. With Mr. Tom B. Davis associated in the management, he intends to open with Mr. Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants," a play which was recently produced by the Incorporated Stage Society at the Aldwych. The part of Sir Charles Worgan, the great newspaper proprietor, previously played by Mrs. James Hearn, has, it appears, attracted Mr. Hawtrey, who also sees in the piece what he considers to be a suitable entertainment for the summer season. Having regard to the success made in it by Miss Margaret Halstan, he has naturally invited her to resume the role of Emily Vernon ; it is also probable that Mr. Ben Webster will join the cast as Francis Worgan, the dramatic critic of that high-class sixpenny weekly, "Men and Women." By the revival Mr. Hawtrey declares himself to be an opportunist. prepared to avail himself of any likely material which may come along. Other plays in his possession, such as Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's three-act farce and the comedy written for him by Miss Estelle Burney and Mr. Herbert Swears, he holds over until the autumn, when the bulk of play-goers, satiated with out-of-door amusements, are wont to return to their old allegiance.

PLAYS AT THE GARRICK.

The new play, which Mr. Alfred Sutros is now completing for Mr. Bourchier, is to be produced at the Garrick early in September. In the meantime "Samson," which will shortly have been played some 120 times, will be taken off at Whitsuntide and will be succeeded by "The Woman in the Case." This is a four-act play by Mr. Claude Fitch, which has been on the board in America during the last four years. Although Mr. Bourchier himself does not appear in the novelty, the the title-role is to be played by Miss Violet Vanbrugh. Associated with her will be Miss Grace Lane, Mr. Charles V. France, Mr. Louis Goodrich, and Mr. Herbert Sleath. To Mr Allan Aynesworth has been entrusted the task of "producing" the piece. The story imagined by Mr. Fitch in this instance is of a serious character, It revolves round the efforts of a devoted young wife to her husband, who lies under a charge of murder. Circumstances point unmistakably to his guilt, and, unfortunately, he is unable to establish an alibi. Only one person can prove his innocence, and that is "the women in the case," a lady of extremely doubtful reputation, who has the best—or worst—possible reasons for maintaining silence. The great scene of the play is that in which the wife at last succeeds in extorting the truth form her wily antagonist.

HE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

ANARCHISTS' ACTIVE.

Paris Telegraph Wires Cut.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Large numbers of wires were cut in Paris d the suburbs and other places yesterday. has been ascertained that this was the ult of a circular issued by an anarchist ganisation, containing practical instructions to easiest methods of cutting wires and doing the greatest damage.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Hoax on the Kaiser.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Count Zeppelin has temporarily repaired his rship and has started homeward.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

It appears that Berlin was hoaxed on the ject of Count Zeppelin's visit. The Kaiser ed to Count Zeppelin, expressing dispointment at the non-arrival of troops on ade to receive him on the last Whitsuntide liday.

Count Zeppelin replied that he had never exssed any intention to visit Berlin, and begged t an enquiry might be made to ascertain o was the sender of the telegram to the lloon Corps announcing his arrival. Count ppelin concluded by hoping that he would t Berlin in his airship in six weeks.

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

eneral Hamilton Appointed.

APPRECIATION OF THE YEOMANRY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

eneral Sir Ian Hamilton has been gazetted utant-General of His Majesty's Forces.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

eneral Sir Ian Hamilton, criticising the mary's Whitsuntide operations on Salisy Plain, which were modelled on the battle he Yalu, says the aptitude of the men is prising. He is more than ever convinced he value of the force to the country.

HE AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Dissolution Refused.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the overnor-General has refused a dissolution to e Labour Cabinet which has resigned.

Mr. Deakin is forming a Ministry.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Deakin has formed a Coalition Cabinet ainst the Labourites.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Japan's Reasons for Refusing Arbitration.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A correspondent of the "Times" at Tokio has received explanations of the refusal of Japan to refer the Fakumen Railway dispute to the Hague, which refusal was prompted by a conviction that the stage had not been reached at which arbitration could properly be invoked.

The "Times" in a leading article says :—"Explanations will correct misapprehensions and cannot fail to be read with sincere pleasure by all friends of Japan and of our alliance. The right of Japan to veto railways competing with the South Manchurian Line cannot be disputed by the Chinese or the British. The question whether the Fakumen Line would be a competitive one is doubtful, but the South Manchurian Railway was acquired by our Allies at the cost of a protracted and bloody war, and they are not unnaturally disinclined to see its value diminished by competition."

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Issued at Ninety.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Russian Government four and a half per cent. railway loan of £3,500,000 sterling has been issued in London at 90.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire at Leyton by four wickets.

AN association of Protestant labour unions in Kreuznach congratulated Prince Bulow on his sixtieth birthday, using words of warmest eulogy, and ending their despatch with "St. Mark, chapter ix., verse 23." The Chancellor, the "Chronicle" says, replied at once with cordial words of thanks, adding "Romans, chapter v., verse 4." The passage from St. Mark runs, "All things are possible to him that believeth." The passage from the Epistle to the Romans is, "Tribulation worketh patience, and patience probation, and probation hope, and hope putteth not to shame." (Revised Version). Both citations were, of course, intended to allude to the Chancellor's difficulties with his financial reforms.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Men's Grievances.

THE AGENT'S TERMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

To-day's news from Madras reports that all continues quiet on the Madras Railway. The Agent is now in communication with the strikers and some further improvement has been effected in the train service.

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

The Railway Drivers still hold out, their chief demand being that eight hours on goods and mixed trains should constitute a day's work, overtime whether caused by Loco, Traffic or Engineering be paid, for this schedule is alleged to be in force on other Indian Railways. They agree to submit their other demands to arbitration. Telegrams and letters of sympathy with the men are arriving from various stations, but at the same time applications from would-be drivers from all over India are being received by the authorities.

Mr. A. E. Rencontre, President, Anglo-Indian Association, who is interesting himself on behalf of the men, was refused audience by the Agent. In a letter to the Press he relates that he and Mr. Osborne, Vice-President, satisfied themselves of the genuineness of the men's grievances, which, since the change of the administration, have become accentuated. Under the old regime the rules were so worked as to give the men a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The officers were symyathetic, accessible and tactful. They carried on the administration without any serious breach between them and the men. Since the change of administration, reduction of expenditure among the subordinate staff, apparently became the order of the day. The Drivers found their income appreciably decreasing while the cost of living was increasing. They say that any attempt at explanation or consideration is promptly set down as a mark of insubordination. Appeals sent through the proper channel remained unheeded. The men concluded that the higher officials were indifferent to their often repeated appeals. Friction thus caused only required a spark to cause combustion. This was supplied by the treatment accorded to the men at Arkonam. Brushing aside the other grievances put forward, we are satisfied that drivers of mixed and goods trains, especially the latter, have a real grievance by long detention on the foot plate without any recompense. They complain they are frequently detained for 24 hours on the foot plate and get paid only for a day's wage. Eight hours constitute a day's work. They naturally claim that detentions caused through no fault of theirs should be paid as over-time. This seems a reasonable request. With a little tact a fair arrangement can be arrived at. Hitherto one train did all the shunting and picking up at stations, another clearing off goods on the road, and a third carrying goods through. Now a single goods train is required to do the work of the whole three. Hence long detentions. Furthermore, the acceleration of the train service and increase of passenger trains adds to the number of duration detentions. While fully recognising the interference with the internal discipline of the Railway it may be considered officious ; still we consider that at such a crisis any offer of assistance pending relief of present situation should have been at least considered if not actually welcomed. In these circumstances the interference of Government or the Railway Board is desirable to inspire confidence in the men and bring about reconciliation as the officers concerned are either unable or unwilling to deal with the situation in a right spirit.

The stokers at Rajamundury have sent in a petition setting forth their grievances to the Chairman of the Men's Committee here for submission to the authorities. I learn, men, including Mahomedans, have struck work at Cocanada Port.

The Agent of the Madras Railway in the course of his reply to Mr. Rencontre says : "I hope you will pardon me when I say you appear to have misunderstood the situation. The drivers and firemen of Arkonam left their work without previously having made any attempt to bring such grievances, as they considered themselves to be labouring under, to the notice either of the Loco. Superintendent or myself, also without leave and without giving any notice of their intentions. They then persuaded the drivers and firemen of other sections of the broad gauge line to follow their example. It must surely be evident to you, if such action is to be considered legitimate, neither the Railway Company nor the public can have any guarantee whatever that the same thing will not recur at any time, that the community at large will not again be subjected to the loss and inconvenience it is now suffering. The position as it stands now is, therefore, not one for a compromise, for this reason I found myself unable to discuss the matter with you, when you called here on the 31st ultimo. By acting as they have done, the men have, for all practical purposes, removed themselves from the Company's service. There is therefore only one course open to them. Let them now start where they left off and ask permission to rejoin their duty. I shall then be happy, as I would have been at first, not only to listen to their grievances, but to give facilities to their delegates to come together to frame in a proper manner such complaints as they wish to bring before me. The only stipulation I have to make is that the delegates so chosen are men of some years' service and do not include any of the present leaders who have already brought such misfortune to those who have followed them and whose re-employment must pend further consideration. The original annonymous scrap of paper handed to the Loco, Superintendent by the Arkonam men after they had refused work, purporting to represent their grievances, cannot be recognised to be a proper representation, any more than can a list of grievances presented to me at Arkonam by the strikers two days after they had ceased work. In conclusion, I would assure you that the present situation is regretted by the Administration as much as by the railway officers. But such alienation as may now exist between them and the men is of purely the latter's own doing."

At a largely attended special meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held this evening at which Mr. W. H. Smith, Sheriff and Chairman of the Committee of the Madras Trades Association, was present by invitation, the purpose of the meeting having been explained by the Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn, Chairman of the Chamber, the following resolution was carried unanimously :—"Having considered the position with regard to the strike of drivers on the broad guage section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, it was resolved that the Chamber recognise that the men may have grievances deserving of sympathy, but their action in going on strike without making any proper representation to the Administration and without notice precludes any interference by the Chamber on their behalf and that no such action can be contemplated unless and untll the men have resumed the usual duties."

MIDNAPORE CASE JUDGMENT.

Received with Rejoicing.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

In the course of the Midnapore judgment, Sir Lawrence Jenkins referred particularly to the imputations which had been made upon Counsel. The suggestion of the Moulvie, which was adopted by the Advocate-General, that the petition made by Santosh on August 31st to retract his confession, had been improperly suggested into the record and "involved," said his Lordship, "a serious imputation on Counsel concerned, and the Court officials ; but after a careful consideration, we are convinced that it rests on no solid foundation. The Court Inspector's possession of document," added his Lordship, "formed a complete answer to the suspicion suggested by the prosecution, and we hold that the imputation made against Counsel for the defence and the Court officials, is unsupported by any evidence and is without foundation." Finally, the Chief Justice declared that they could not leave this part of the case, without observing, that in the Court below the Moulvie, while in the witness box, was allowed to make unfounded imputations against Counsel for the defence. Impropriety of this kind on the part of the witness, should have been firmly checked by the Court.

A Midnapore correspondent, telegraphing last night, says :

"The news was received with great satisfaction here in the afternoon, crowds of the inhabitants having been waiting in front of the local telegraph office for some time before the first message informing them of their Lordship's verdict was received."

"STATESMAN" AND "BENGALEE."

As a result of the judgment in the Midnapore case, the "Statesman" and the "Bengalee" think that after the severe comments of the Bench, the case cannot be allowed to rest where it is.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" says:—"Sir Lawrence Jenkins, by his decision in the Midnapore case, has given undoubted proof that a true British Judge is incapable of up-holding an injustice."

It is reported that Sir Edward Baker is arranging for an inquiry into the matter and that all officers concerned are ordered not to leave the station.

LATER.

Rumours are afloat here that prosecutions are likely to be launched against the police and the officers concerned in the Midnapore case just closed.

APPEAL OF AFSARUDDIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

At the High Court to-day Justices Casperez and Ryves were engaged in hearing the rule issued on behalf of Afsaruddin Mahomed, Sub-Divisional officer, Dacca, Manikganj district, who was convicted of receiving illegal gratification and sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment. The case is proceeding.

NETRA DACOITY CASE.

Suspect Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

On Tuesday last Haran Chunder Chuckerbatti appeared before Mr. Bompas. District Magistrate of Alipore, on behalf of Norendro Nath Bhattacharjee of Kadalia, who has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Netra dacoity. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

ZHOB LEVY OFFICER.

Arrest Ordered by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

Gul Bahram, the Native officer, who deserted with a number of men from the Zhob Levy, is reported to have been placed under arrest in Afghanistan, by orders of the Amir. The rumour, however, lacks confirmation and its truth is doubted at Quetta.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The Viceroy attended the Simla Volunteer Parade in Camp on Prospect Hill this morning, and goes to Annandale this afternoon to see his Staff play the 12th Lancers in the Polo Tournament.

The State dinner is now fixed for the 25th instant at Viceregal Lodge.

Her Excellency Countess Minto visits the Ripon and Walker Hospitals on the 8th instant and opens the Young Women's Christian Association Bazar, at the Town Hall, on the 7th proximo.

Her Excellency entertains the members of of the Girls' Friendly Society to tea, at Viceregal Lodge, on the 23rd instant and the secular staff and pupils of the Jesus Marie Convent on the 28th instant.

THE OUTRAGE ON CAPTAIN GRAVES.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following Press Communique has been issued here :—

Later information regarding the attack on Captain Graves, R. E., is that his assailants who were about thirty in number attacked the tonga in which Captain Graves was driving near the Shinki Militia Post. Captain Graves fired on them. The raiders returned the fire, hitting Captain Graves in the chest and wounding slightly both the tonga horses and the driver, who whipped up and galloped into Saidgi. Captain Graves is reported to be progressing satisfactorily and is not in danger.

FRONTIER TRIBAL TROUBLE.

Fighting near Kularchi Outpost.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT FROM KURRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

At irregular intervals, disputes occur in the extreme western parts of the Kurram Valley, between the Turis on the British side of the border and Afghan tribesmen, a longstanding quarrel existing as to water rights in connection with irrigation. Last year the matter assumed almost a critical phase and now the position is again somewhat serious. The tribesmen gathered in force last week and assumed the offensive, some desultory fighting occurring near Kularchi Outpost, which has only a small garrison of militia.

The local Afghan Governor intervened and ordered the tribesmen to disperse, but they paid no attention to his orders and were obviously out of hand. It became necessary, therefore, to reinforce Kularchi from Kurram, and Major Kemball, Commandant of the Militia, moved out with 500 men and two old 7-pounder mountain guns. The tribesmen were not overawed by this display of force and continued their attacks. Some punishment was inflicted upon them a few days ago, but they still maintain a hostile front. It remains to be seen whether they will be joined by contingents from Khost, or whether their gathering will melt away, as it has done on previous occasions.

The Kurram Militia are 1,500 strong and are a good fighting force, but there are no regular troops in the Valley to support them. The question of reinforcements being sent from the Kohat Brigade may have to be considered, if this local border trouble shows signs of developing.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following Foreign Office Press Communique has been issued here to-night :—

"An old dispute about irrigation at Kharlachi between the tribesmen on the British side of the border and the tribesmen on the Afghan side of the border which led to continous firing last year, has been renewed. The situation is similar to that which arose last year and similar measures have been taken. The local force of Militia has been strengthened and the Afghan authorities have been addressed. The dispute is purely tribal and the latest reports are re-assuring."

With reference to the fighting which has been proceeding at Kularchi, Kurrum Valley, it appears that there is an old standing dispute between the villagers on the Afghan side of the border and the villagers on the British side ; the latter have a dam across the river for irrigation purposes close to the border line. Some intertribal fighting took place over this dam last year and this season the disturbance has been renewed. In the course of it the Afghans have crossed the Border and it is against these that Major Kemball has been using his levies and mountain guns. Fighting, however, appears to have been confined to long range firing and it has not been thought necessary to move any regular troops.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

Immigrants' Vaccination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 2.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Port Commissioners, proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner were considered for giving effect to compulsory vaccination of all coolies arriving in Rangoon by sea as it was found that great delay would be caused by monopolosing one of the principal landing stages and it would be impossible for every steamer to land her passengers on it without causing serious delay to shipping. It was agreed that the period during which this jetty could be used, be limited to three months. In view of this objection there was no doubt Government would have to acquire a piece of the foreshore land in the near future for establishing a proper Vaccination Depot, the coolies being taken there in flats from steamers lying in the stream.

The Commissioners also objected to paying a fourth of the charges incurred in connection with the cooly immigration scheme, they being of opinion that such contribution should be shared by the State and the Municipality.

A summary of the financial results for the year ending 31st March showed that the total ordinary revenue amounted to Rs. 28,86,146 against an estimate of Rs. 25,53,150 ; the expenditure inclusive of loan charges had increased in corresponding ratio to revenue to Rs. 29,39,840 as compared with an estimate of Rs. 30,00,670. The main cause of the rapid increase in expenditure had been the growth of the Commissioners' debt, loan charges having grown from Rs. 5,93,510 in 1907 and Rs. 6,98,319 in 1908 to Rs. 9,21,580 in 1908-09. The total amount of the debt on 31st March 1909 was Rs. 2,07,12,000. With the exception of the river training works, costing Rs. 70,00,000, there is no work of great magnitude contemplated in the near future. The new port works costing Rs. 93,00,000 is also included in the total amount of the debt with another Rs. 35,00,000 on other works and if trade increases it is hoped in the next few years to see a greater difference between revenue and expenditure with a considerable margin on the revenue side.

At to-day's meeting of the Rangoon Port Commissioners the following important matters were considered :—Additional facilities for inland vessels traffic ; a letter from Government conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the River Training Scheme, the financial summary for the year 1908-09 : the report on the dredging of Monkey Point Channel and to fix a date for its opening to traffic, and Government letter sanctioning payment of gratuity of Rs. 10,800 to Captain MacLuran, Deputy Conservator of the Port on his retirement.

POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED ARMS.

Accused's Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

Three brothers who are prominent Mahomedans of Bachraon, Moradabad, have been committed for trial on charges under the Arms Act, a large quantity of unlicensed guns etc, being found in a house belonging to them. The accused stated they had no knowledge of arms being kept in the house in question which was not in their possession. The house was purchased by their father for the use of their brother-in-law who occasionally resided there. The youngest accused said he lived in a separate house and had no connection whatever with the house where the arms were found. The accused were admitted to bail on a bond of Rs. 10,000 each.

THE MONSOON.

Arrival at Colombo.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., write to us that their Colombo agents wired to them yesterday as follows :—"Monsoon burst yesterday."

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, yesterday :—

"Weather disturbed in the South Arabian sea, probably associated with an advance of the monsoon."

The annual monsoon forecast is to be issued at Simla about the 6th instant.

TERRIFIC STORM IN THE DECCAN.

Many Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 2.

A violent storm visited Secunderabad yesterday at 5 o'clock and caused considerable damage and some loss of life. At Trimulghurry, the Royal Artillery lines caught the full force of the gale and the 9th Ammunition Column new buildings and stables have been damaged, four horses have been killed and also a driver. Fortunately it was the men's stable hour and they were able to get hold of the horses and picket them out of danger. As it was several of them stampeded. Sergt.-Major Gilbert was saved from death by the presence of mind of a Native driver. The Sergt.-Major being injured has been sent to hospital. He received slight injuries.

The spot was visited this morning by Major Lambert, Commanding R.A., Major Murray, R. E. and Captain King, and they made a close inspection of the buildings and the occurrence was set down as an act of God.

Considering the terrific violence of the gale, it is wonderful that only one death, namely that of a Native driver, and more serious damage had not been done. Six injured men are in hospital and 13 horses in the veterinary hospital. Trees of gigantic preportions are seen uprooted as if by an earthquake. Such a storm has never been known in Secunderabad within living memory.

MANDALAY RAILWAY.

Serious Washaways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 2.

Serious breaches have been caused on the Mandalay Line by the recent heavy rain to the extent of nearly a mile, with the result that passengers have to be transhipped. This morning's mail train was seven hours late. These serious washaways recur every year at about the same place.

STORM AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

A heavy storm, lasting a few minutes only, gave nearly half an inch of rain at Allahabad on Wednesday morning, and very heavy rain was received at Fyzabad the previous night.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Medal Presented to Private Prime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

An interesting ceremony took place before Church parade, at Fyzabad, last Sunday, when the medal of the Royal Humane Society was presented to Private Prime of the East Yorkshire Regiment. The Brigade having been drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, Major Benson, Commanding the Battalion, announced the reason for the assembly of the parade, saying—"This parade is assembled for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal to No. 8033, Private John Prime, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, for an act of conspicuous bravery in attempting to save the life of his comrade from drowning. The details of the case are as follows :—On the 3rd January, 1909, when the Battalion was encamped at Wetwin, in Burma, Private Prime was returning from bathing in the river when he heard shouts of a man drowning. He at once ran back and, fully dressed, plunged into the water. He dived and got hold of the drowning man, but failed to maintain his grasp. He dived in twice again and eventually managed to bring the man's body to the bank."

Brigadier-General G. J. Younghusband, C. B., Commanding the Fyzabad Brigade, congratulated Private Prime on his bravery and pinned the medal to his breast.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Thirtieth Instalment Collected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 2.

A thirtieth instalment, amounting to Rs. 2,835, has been collected by the Watan of Lahore for the Hedjaz Railway.

AN OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Lieut. Pennington Shoots Himself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 2.

A gloom has been cast over the station by the death of Lieutenant Pennington, Adjutant of the 14th Sikhs, who shot himself with a rifle this morning during a fit of temporary insanity. He was buried with military honours this evening.

MR. LEE FRENCH succeeds Mr. Hastings as Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

A DAUGHTER has been born to the young Maharajah of Patiala who is himself hardly out of his teens.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT. THERE is at last a prospect of the Tata Research Institute, to be christened the Indian Institute of Science, being an accomplished fact in the near future. The scheme originally propounded by the great Indian, whose name, I am sorry, it will not bear, suffered many trials, delays and even obstructions. Cold water was thrown upon it from many quarters, and the Government in the beginning was, at best, but lukewarm. But for the pertinacity with which the late Mr. J. N. Tata sought to realize his grand idea, it would, in all probability, have fallen through. His enthusiasm has conquered all obstacles, and has succeeded finally in enlisting the very liberal support of Government. An annual grant equivalent to half the income of the Institute, not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 is promised by Government, in addition to Rs. 2,50,000 towards its building and equipment. The state of Mysore has also come forward most liberally with an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 and a sum of five lakhs for the building. I hope the enlightened Princes and people of India will be eager to follow the example of Mysore in support of an Institute which is for the benefit of the country, as a whole. In his charities, Mr. Tata was a thorough cosmopolitan, never sectarian or parochial. He carried this principle so far that it was a standing regret with his own community that their particular needs did not find adequate recognition in his capacious mind. On the basis of the total revenue to be derived at present by the Institute, the contribution of Government will be much below the maximum fixed by them, and further donations from private sources will be doubly welcome, as increasing the revenue, and leading at the same time, to a proportionate increase of the Government grant. Speaking on the Council Reforms, Lord Minto has made the memorable remark that the future, with regard to their operation, will lie with the people themselves ; and in the resolution issued by Government, determining the constitution of the Institute, the Viceroy concludes with a similar observation, which is equally true and just. "The result of the experiment that is now to be tried will depend less upon the project itself, than upon the character and energy of those who may come forward to take advantage of the facilities for the advanced studies which it will call for."

THE HERO IN HIDING. "I TOLD you so !" I cannot deny myself the gratification of saying so. When the influential representation was made to the authorities of the Oxford University for the abolition of the Herbert Spencer Lectureship founded by Pandit Shyamji, and for refunding to him the sum of £1,000 paid by him for its endowment, I said the Pandit would not object to the proposal. He has now written to the "Times" a letter to the same effect. The Pandit has been hurling his thunderbolts from his secure hiding place, and is insolent, defiant and boastful as ever. If we are to believe him, he is constitutionally incapable of regarding the action taken against him as a humiliation and disgrace. In his own peculiar mood and temper, he looks upon it as a triumph of independence. Had the proceedings involved mental or physical suffering on his part, he would have described himself as a martyr to his patriotism. He is evidently buoyant and jubilant over the singular distinction which the University will probably confer on him by returning to him the money, and expunging his name from the list of her graduates. It was in the days of callow youth that he had been to the University ; he has survived the period, when, in the innocence of ignorance, he prized its learning and its honours. He has grown older and wiser since then, and can find a better use for his money than lock it up in perpetnity for the behoof of an alien lecturer. He can put the money to far nobles uses in forwarding the sacred cause of the country, for which he has outlawed himself. He would, indeed, give his life for it, but he sedulously saves his skin that he may serve his countrymen. If he were gone, who would call upon them to make a wild rush at the cannon's mouth ? Poor Indian students ! How many are sacrificed under his influence at the altar of sedition ? The fate of two students of Grey's Inn, waiting to be called to the bar, is trembling in the balance. It is a thousand pities, some of these poor youths are wantonly ruining themselves. What are their elders doing ? Surely, they can do more than all that can be done by the Committee lately appointed in London to look after their interests.

PROFESSIONS AND PERFORMANCES. As sure as the year comes round, the Jains, men and women, hold independent conferences of their own, where abundant enthusiasm is displayed about progress, and reform, and enlightenment, in all the vital concerns of life. They gather together in their thousands, make eloquent speeches, and pass resolutions of unexceptionable merit ; and then they depart to their several homes, until the season returns, when they may work themselves up again to the height of the occasion. The Jains have been repeating this performance for the past five or six years, and sceptical people are now asking what is the sum total of all their exuberance? Has any serious attempt been made to carry the resolution into practice? H. H. The Gaikawar, in an excellent letter, which he addressed to them a few months back, was also curious to know what had been actually done. Even though the result, in comparison with the loftiness of aim and professions, may be disappointing, the conference is not altogether without its good in instilling into the mind of the community right ideas about religious and social reform, about the value of education for boys and girls alike, the necessity of charitable endowments for the promotion of knowledge, and the relief of the distressed in their own community. But this assuredly, is not all. They must offer themselves to be judged by results. At each succeeding conference, a report should be presented by an authoritative body of the progress made during the year. The Jain males have resolved to open boarding houses for their students, and found lectureships for them, and their ladies have decided to have a home for widows. Let us see to what extent they carry out these objects, by the time they meet again next year. The president of the ladies' gathering made a pointed observation, which is quite as applicable to the male section of the community, as it is to those to whom it was addressed. "If her dear sisters," she said, "were to live up to the spirit of each resolution in their respective lives, what a valuable work would be achieved in the cause of social reform !"

JAIN LADIES AND THEIR LORDS. IT would do one good, I fancy, to watch the Jain ladies in congress assembled. A majority of them, I dare say, are illiterate,—the Jains, as a community, are backward in education,—yet they were overflowing with enlightened ideas on questions of vital interest to their kind. If most of them were illiterate, they were, nevertheless, enthusiastic about female education. The fair president held before her sisters a lofty ideal of woman, an ideal realized in the golden days of old. She recalled the illustrious names of Savitri, Draupadi, Seeta, Damayanti and others like them. How good and great they were ! How sadly the Indian woman had now fallen from her high estate ! If India has steadily degenerated in all respects, the reason was not far to seek. It was because the Hindus, she made bold to say, were culpably faithless to the one great social injunction of their shastras: "Where women are respected, there even the gods are pleased." I do not know how the better half of the community, as males in India consider themselves to be in relation to their "female belongings," will relish this remonstrance. At the next conference another fair president may preach the same doctrine, and may create "unrest" in many a peaceful home. Their male lords may reply by quoting other texts from the Shastras, in proof of their own unquestioned superiority. But the Jains are much too mild-mannered to dispute about a question which will long continue to be of mere academical interest, and I believe they are too chivalrous to quarrel with the ideal of the Lady President, who, in her own person, makes undoubtedly a model house-wife, with the requisite measure of reverence and obedience.

DION.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following resolution of the General Department in review of the Reports from the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions on the Administration of the Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1907-1908, has been issued :—

In the year under review the number, area and population of District and Taluka Local Boards (236) remained unchanged. (In Sind the variations in the figures of the Thar and Parker Districts are due to the area and population formerly shown in the Annual report being incorrect.

Triennial elections were held in the Presidency proper in the districts of Thana, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. They aroused no general interest among the voters except at Bhugaon in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District, where the elections are reported to have been keenly contested, and to have led to a reference to the District Judge.

In the Presidency proper 899 meetings were held during the year compared with 801 in the preceding year, 28 being adjourned for want of a quorum. The rule requiring half-yearly meetings was complied with by all District Local Boards except Karachi, where the prevalence of plague again interfered with the work of the Board. Eleven Taluka Local Boards in the Northern Division, nine in the Central Division, and four in the Southern Division, failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings. In the Northern Division and in Sind the provisions of section 34 of the District Local Boards Act were made use of and business transacted by circulation of papers among the members. There was a slight improvement in the average attendance of members in the Presidency including Sind.

The total income of the Boards increased from 63 1-2 to 64 lakhs in the year under review.

The noteworthy items are a rise in the educational revenue in Dharwar District, owing to the opening of 24 new schools, a special contribution of Rs. 12,000 from Rao Saheb Ramnarayan Amarchand of Poona towards the cost of the City Veterinary Dispensary, a special grant of Rs. 3,800 to Satara for expenditure on plague measures, and an extra grant to Ratnagiri for the assistance of the weaving class in the School of Industry.

The incidence of income and taxation per head shows no material variation from last year's figures of 5 annas 10 pies and 2 annas 11 pies.

The total expenditure of the Boards amounted to 62 1/2 lakhs, being an excess of 8 1/2 lakhs over 1906-1907.

EDUCATION.

Under this head there was an increase of nearly Rs. 87,000 which is shared in by all Divisions and is due to the utilization of the enhanced grants made by Government in furtherance of primary education. Many new schools were opened and the teaching staff strengthened and improved in almost all districts. In the Panch Mahals an interesting experiment was inaugurated in the opening of a special class for the training of Bhils to fit them for school masters in Bhil schools. In the Southern Division six new schools were opened in Belgaum, one in Bijapur, two in Kanara and 24 in Dharwar, the percentage of children of cess-payers attending the schools in Belgaum and Bijapur being nearly 75. The Collector of Dharwar states that the number of aborigines and hill tribes attending schools has nearly doubled during the year on account of the special encouragement given to Lamanis. In other Districts also it is reported that progress has been made in inducing children of the depressed classes to attend school. A weaving class was started during the year at Belgaum to which a contribution of Rs. 2,000 by the District Local Board has been sanctioned. Karwar has also opened a weaving class and the Karwar District Local Board also pay a contribution to a private carpentry and smithy class. The work of free distribution of quinine to teachers and boys of above-Ghat schools in Kanara has been reported to be progressing. In order that quinine may reach sufferers from malaria in out-of-the-way jungle villages which are numerous, the Collector has arranged to supply it direct at the Board's cost with printed instructions to the headmen of such villages.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Under this head there was an increase of nearly Rs. 18,900, which was shared in by all Divisions. In the Central Division the increase in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara is attributed to the employment of an extra veterinary graduate to check the spread of cattle disease. In Ahmednagar 4,850 heads of cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and 2,079 were treated for various diseases. The increase in Kolaba was due to the opening of new itinerating veterinary dispensaries at Mahad and Panvel. The Hyderabad District Local Board incurred greater expenditure on account of a mule and cattle show held for the first time at Moro.

CIVIL WORKS.

This head shows a net increase of about Rs. 6,86,000 which was distributed over all Divisions, the Northern Division and the Central Division being together responsible for nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. The aggregate charge under this head in the whole Presidency including Sind represents 53 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Boards against 49 per cent. in the preceding year.

As usual, the largest expenditure was incurred on "Communications," the total amount expended thereon having exceeded that in the previous year by nearly 5 lakhs. In the Panch Mahals a part of the Godhra-Khakharia Road and certain portions of the Dohad-Godhra Road were remetalled and two feeder roads completed. In Surat the total amount expended on communications was Rs. 27,500 in excess of the previous year's expenditure. The construction of (1) the Motlibai Wadia Road from Ichchapur to Suvali and (2) the Bulsar-Khergam Road was continued and the roads from Ohond to Dungri and from Madhi Railway Station to Bajpura were taken in hand during the year. In Thana Rs. 16,000 out of the Government grant of Rs. 23,000 were as usual utilized on forest roads. The Bandra-Ghodbandar Road was widened and repaired and the construction of the Gokhirve-Vajreshwari Road was taken up during the year. In the Central Division the increase under this sub-head occurred in all districts. In East Khandesh (1) the Parola-Dharangaon and (2) the Yaval-Raver Roads and the second section of the Bodvad-Jamner Road, in West Khandesh (1) the Nandurbar-Nizampur and (2) the Shahada-Khetia Roads, in Nasik the Kalwan-Devala Road, in Poona a metalled road from Baramati to Sangvi, and in Satara a road from Ashta to Ashta Road Station were constructed during the year. In Sholapur repairs were carried out to the Pandharpur-Jeur and Karmala Roads. In the Southern Division the expenditure incurred on communications represented 65 per cent. of the whole outlay on Civil Works against 62 per cent. in the preceding year. The construction of the road from the Gokak Falls Mills to the town of Gokak was completed in the Belgaum District and two important roads, viz., the Badami-Madkavi and the Bilgi-Konnur Roads, were undertaken in the Bijapur District at a cost of Rs. 28,000. Three small roads were constructed in the Dharwar District, four in Kanara and twelve in Ratnagiri. In Sind the sums spent on communications amounted to 4 lakhs. No new roads were constructed except in the Karachi and Hyderabad Districts, where the number and mileage of the roads constructed was 18 and 144 3-4 respectively. The expenditure on

WATER-WORKS AND WATER-SUPPLY

also showed an increase of Rs. 67,300. In the Kaira District of the Northern Division, 44 new wells were sunk, 10 new water-troughs were constructed and 8 tank excavated. In Broach 16 new wells and 28 tanks and in Surat 12 wells were excavated. In the Central and Southern Divisions also considerable sums were spent in improving the water-supply. The Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts spent a larger amount in the year under report on original works compared with the figures of the previous year. Ten new wells were sunk in Dharwar, four in Kanara, six in Bijapur, and five in Belgaum. The construction of a dam at Neral in the Kolaba District was commenced. In Sind 12 new wells were constructed in the Hyderabad and five in the Sukkur Districts and two new wells and two tanks in the Karachi District.

New school-houses, dispensaries, dharamshalas and inspection bungalows were constructed in all Divisions including Sind.

A Table shows the opening and closing balances of the Boards of the different districts in each Division. The closing balances of the Boards in the Presidency amounted to 32 lakhs compared with 39 1-2 lakhs in the previous year. In the Northern Division, the accumulations of Rs. 8,68,000 are less than those of the previous year, but still exceed the total of the minimum balance prescribed for that Division by Rs. 5,40,000. In the Central Division the closing balance

(Rs. 8,43,000) is more than double the total of the minimum balance (Rs. 3,39,000). In the Southern Division the accumulations amount to Rs. 6,77,000 and are nearly treble the total of the minimum balance (Rs. 2,54,000). In Sind, the closing balance (Rs. 8,09,000) is nearly 17 times as large as the total of the minimum balance prescribed for that Division. In all districts except Ahmednagar the balances are much in excess of the prescribed minima. The reason for the excess is generally attributed to the surrender of allotments by the Public Works Department owing to their being unable to complete the works budgetted for. Provision has been made in supplementary budgets for utilizing these balances. In several cases the balances are being accumulated to be devoted to large works of public utility. The Accountant General has issued instructions to the Local Auditors to revise the minimum balances required to be maintained by District Local Boards as contemplated by Government Resolution No.2087, dated 5th June 1894. The Accountant General's report on the subject will be awaited.

Though the year's work does not present features of any special importance, the administration of the Local Boards has on the whole been satisfactory. His Excellency the Governor in Council, however notices with regret the fact that the working of the Boards does not excite any increasing interest among those who are qualified to vote, nor does the attitude of the non-official members in general in matters of local fund administration show much improvement. A "Works Committee" has been formed in each taluka of the Karachi District and everywhere in the Northern Division excepting the Mehmedabad Taluka of the Kaira district, for the supervision of works in progress. The Governor in Council desires to be informed in future reports of the extent to which this arrangement is found to stimulate the interest of members in local fund administration. It is to be observed in this connection that an obstacle to the development of local interest in the work of these Boards is to be found in the extremely limited nature of their resources, 236 Boards disposing of a revenue of 64 lakhs, equal to an average of Rs. 27,000 per Board. Further, of this 64 lakhs, one-third is devoted to education and administered by the Educational Department, while another third is required for the maintenance of existing roads, or for the construction, through the agency of the Public Works Department, of new thoroughfares. The remaining third of the total revenue affords slender scope for the exercise of the functions of the Board members in controlling its expenditure. It is to be feared that unless considerable additional revenue can be found for these Boards, they will fail to offer the field for education in local self-Government which they were intended to provide.

LADIES' UNION AT MURUD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At the express desire of Her Highness the Begum Saheba, the ladies of the town of Murud were invited on the 25th March last, by Mrs. Lakshamibai Pradhan, wife of the Dewan Saheb of the Janjira State, in order to consider the desirability of having a society of ladies at Murud, principally with a view to increase the social intercourse among the ladies of the town and to help the cause of social reform and female education and similar objects. A large number of ladies kindly responded to the invitation and met in a tent pitched in the compound of the State Hospital Building. Mrs. Pradhan explained to them the object of the meeting and told them how solicitous Her Highness has always been about their interests and about everything that concerned their happiness and well-being. She also reminded them of the numerous occasions on which they were called by Her Highness to attend Garden Parties, "At Homes" and other similar entertainments, and told them that Her Highness's object in doing so was only to form their acquaintance and know them better and teach them how to improve their condition by mixing among them freely regardless of her exalted position and rank. She then asked them whether they thought it necessary to have such a society as contemplated by Her Highness established at Murud, and all the ladies, who were present, gave their united opinion that such society was most desirable and thought that it would help to improve their condition in various ways. They also requested Mrs. Pradhan to convey to Her Highness their heart-felt gratitude for the interest she has been taking in their welfare. The ladies were then taken to another part of the tent, where refreshments were provided for them and after their partaking of them they dispersed. Next week, Mrs. Lakshamibai Pradhan called another meeting of the ladies in a shamiana, specially erected for the transaction of business in connection with the formation of the proposed society. Her Highness was graciously pleased to attend on that occasion and was requested to preside at the deliberations of the meeting. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

(1) That a society of ladies be formed and called "Bazmi-Ittihad" or Ladies' Union Society.

(2) That the objects of the Society should be social reform, progress and unity, sports and pastimes, philanthropy, advancement of education and similar objects.

(3) That the admission fee of the Society may be one rupee, and monthly subscription for married ladies, eight annas, and for unmarried girls, four annas.

(4) That a meeting of the Society be held weekly on every Friday at 4 p.m.

The following ladies were appointed members of the Managing Committee for the year 1909:—President: Her Highness Nazli Rafiya Begum Saheba; Vice-Presidents: Hasinabibi Saheba and Mrs. Lakshamibai Pradhan; Honorary Joint Secretaries: Mrs. Khadijabibi Buximiya Saheba and Miss Yesubai Pradhan; Honorary Treasurer: Mrs. Gangabai Chitnis; Members: Miss Attiyabibi H. Fyzee, Mrs. Fatimabibi Shekhani, Mrs. Rahimatbai H. A. Lakhani, Mrs. Saraswatibai Gajanan Vartak, Mrs. Rajasbai Sakharam Kulkarni, and Mrs. Radhabai Balkrishna Bhide. A Committee consisting of the following members was appointed:—Her Highness Nazli Rafiya Begum Saheba, Mrs. Lakshamibai Pradhan, Mrs. Sitabai Rajadhyaksha. Mrs. Khadijabibi Buximiya Saheba was also appointed to frame rules and regulations of the Society. Since the time of the formation of the Ladies' Union Society, meetings have regularly been held every Friday, and at every meeting some lady member is requested to read a paper on some interesting subject.

Janab Zahrabibi Saheb and Attiyabibi Saheb, sisters of Her Highness the Begum Saheba, have been kind enough to undertake the work of giving instruction in fancy needle-work and embroidery to such of the lady members as have a liking for that sort of work. Towards sunset the ladies adjourn to the adjoining sea-shore and play some outdoor game. In this manner they spend the evening in the most enjoyable way. At present nineteen Mahomedan and twenty-four Hindu ladies have become members of the Society. Her Highness was graciously pleased to make a donation of Rs. 500 to the Society and has been unanimously made a Patroness of the Society. Her Highness's sister, Miss Attiyabibi Saheb, also paid a sum of Rs. 100 towards the funds of the Society and has therefore been made a life-member. As the Society has the patronage and whole-hearted sympathy of Her Highness the Begum Saheba, it bids fair to prosper and to fulfil all the objects with which it has been started.

This story for naturalists appears in the sober scientific pages of the "Journal des Sciences Naturelles Appliquees," the organ of the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation. At Navarreux the inhabitants amuse themselves in the evening by dropping from the parapet of their bridge cigarette papers with a hole broken in the centre. Few of these reach the water, for the martins skimming about fall upon them immediately, and passing their heads through the whole fly off with them in triumph. One bird will sometimes have two or three such collarettes. "Peutetre c'est frai"—perhaps it's true, as the Marseillais said, who, having started a "spoof" report that an enormous sardine was blocking the port, began to believe the story himself when he heard everybody repeating it, and ran to the quay to see.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP" pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Annual Administration Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The annual Indian Railway administration report for last year is to-day published by the Railway Board. It contains a new map brought up-to-date and the usual detailed statistics, the main points of which have already appeared in the Budget statement. Referring to the loss incurred on railway working, last year, which received such prominent attention in the Budget debate, it shows that this in reality is somewhat less than it has been described, since the interest charges on lines under construction are included in it, though in all private enterprises these would have been put down to capital. Taking everything into account the Railway Board estimate that the Railway of India last year gave a net return on outlay of 3-19 per cent. The total number of passengers carried reached the enormous total of 321 millions and the aggregate tonnage moved exceeded that of the previous twelve months by nearly 300,000 tons, but the freight earned was less by 192 lakhs owing to the increase being confined to such comparatively unprofitable goods as coal, while wheat, cotton, gram, linseed, rape and mustard-seed traffic was all depressed owing to the drought in India and trade depression at home. Regarding coal the total quantity of the Indian article consumed by Indian railways during the year increased from 3·37 million tons to 3·60 millions tons or by 26,000 tons, and the amount of foreign coal consumed from 54·86 thousand tons to 79·63 thousands tons. The traffic in coal carried by railways increased from 12·19 million tons in 1907, 13·24 million in 1908 and the earnings therefrom rose from 318 lakhs to 358 lakhs.

With reference to the use of local manufactures for railway purposes the report repeats particulars which you have already published regarding the changes introduced, and adds that orders were issued permitting purchases of points and crossings from firms in India and that contract for a considerable proportion of wagon frames and bodies for State worked lines were let to private firms in Calcutta.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Good Work Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 2.

At the second ordinary general meeting of the Sind Light Railways, Limited, held here, last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' second report for the ten months ending 30th April, 1909, said:—

"The gross, earnings for the two weeks ending the 8th and 15th ultimo, of the Mirpurkhas-Jhudo feeder line, which was opened on the 1st ultimo, was Rs. 1,920, which works out to a net return to the shareholders at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. If we can earn as much as this the moment the line is open when there are practically no crops to carry and when the land in proximity to our feeder line is not yet fully occupied and cultivated, prospects of larger earnings in the not remote future are extremely favourable. We have the Government's assurane that we need feel no anxiety with regard to the water supply of the Jamrao Canal, and I am quite confident that the Government whose interest in the success of that great work is far larger than ours will not for a moment permit the supply of the channel to be choked or damaged for want of protection bunds sufficiently extensive to divert the rain floods that occasionally sweep across the Nara Valley."

The report and balance sheet were adopted and passed.

S, W. BORDERERS' BAND.

Arrival of New Silver Drums.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, June 2.

Fourteen silver drums for the band of the South Wales Borderers arrived from Home this morning. They are fine specimens of artistic workmanship, the big drum being beautifully embossed with the name of the battles in which the Regiment has taken part. The drums will be used for the first time next Sunday at parade service. These drums have been presented by the officers now serving in, and those who have retired from, the Regiment. This is the only British Infantry Regiment possessing a complete set of silver drums.

ALLEGED FIRING ON BOATMEN.

A Eurasian Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, June 2.

At the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ranaghat, yesterday, a Eurasian named A. G, McGrath, proprietor of the Bishpore Indigo Factory and lately of Hastings, Calcutta. was charged by the District Superintendent of Police, Nadia, with having fired on a party of six boatmen, wounding one of the number. According to the prosecution story the boatmen were rowing past McGrath's factory singing and shouting. This irritated him; he called to the boatmen to desist. As they did not he fired six shots at them with a double barrelled gun. On the first shot being fired the men jumped into the water and swam to the bank, but one of them was wounded. Information being given to the District Superintendent of Police, Krishnagar, enquiries were instituted. After several witnesses were examined the Magistrate framed charges against the accused. The case is proceeding. Bail is refused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Captain Holdsworth Hunt, Instructor of Gunnery, Hughli Defences, is posted to the Home Establishment on promotion to Major.

Captain Ellershaw, Adjudant, Mountain Artillery, Murree Hills, is posted to No. 46 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery in England, on promotion to Major.

The period of qualifying service for promotion to a Captain in the Royal Engineers, which, since 1st April, 1904, has been temporarily reduced to nine years, has now been raised to ten years, with effect from the 1st April, 1909, subject to reconsideration in two years' time, as to whether the normal period of eleven years is to be reverted to.

Brigadier-General Angelo, Colonel on the Staff, Nowshera Cavalry Brigade, is appointed a Brigade Commander and Colonel A. F. Hogg, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar Division, is appointed a Colonel on the Staff.

MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PARSHAD K.C.I.E., AND THE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For some time past the native press has opened its columns to a controversy which threatens seriously to affect the reputation of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad by stigmatising him as hostile to Islam and its most sacred traditions. It has been stated that a movement which had been lately set on foot by a body of influential Musalmans of Hyderabad with the object of celebrating the birthday of the Prophet was suppressed by the Maharaja on the alleged ground that it had a political significance. Even some of the most well informed and level headed journalists have committed themselves to the rather eccentric statement that in its potentiality to stop the Musalmans from publicly celebrating their Prophet's anniversary the Maharaja's sectarianism found a source of secret exultation. To those who are personally acquainted with Sir Kishen Parshad and who are aware that his theosophical eclecticism has necessarily moulded his religious views in a liberal and tolerant form, the anti-Muslim predilections with which he is being credited in the newspapers can have no meaning. But there is a wider circle of men here and elsewhere who are bound to be misled by statements which at best have but a flimsy basis. The following lines are intended for the disillusionment of the public at large and as the present writer is in a position to throw full light on the subject, it is to be hoped that well-balanced minds after reading this article will see the injustice which is being done to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

About four months ago, a number of Musalmans of light and leading decided to inaugurate an annual public celebration of the Prophet's birthday on a huge scale. Their object in arriving at this decision was to convoke a centre towards which every Musalman who has a natural attraction for his religion should converge. The moral and intellectual backwardness of the people of Hyderabad marks them as the hindmost community in India and it was supposed that by inspiring them with an enthusiasm for onward progress of which the life of the Founder of Islam is a marvellous illustration, the Musalmans of Hyderabad might be induced to join that intellectual competition which is going on all over the world. There was no better means of teaching them their duty than by expounding to them the wonderful incidents in the life of the divine messenger who has deeply influenced the beliefs of a vast portion of mankind; and an annual conference of the Musalmans of Hyderabad on the occasion of the birthday of the Prophet was the best means of inculcating to them their duty towards themselves, towards the country in which they live and towards the Government under whom they enjoy so many blessings. To accomplish this laudable object a committee of the elite of Hyderabad was formed and an idea of the popularity of the movement may be formed by the fact that even orthodox persons of the old school to whom everything credited with rationalism is an utter abomination offered to reconcile themselves to the prospect of the intellectual renaissance of Hyderabad provided it was accomplished by means of an agency which had a distinctly religious aspect. The Committee succeeded in raising subscriptions to the amount of five thousand rupees for the proposed celebration and more funds were constantly pouring in so that financially the concern was already a success. The Committee were of opinion that the capacious pavilion in the public gardens which is often utilized for public functions should be lent by the Government for the occasion. They accordingly applied to the Government for a loan of the pavilion but to use the words of Doctor Shuckford when he vainly tries to reconcile the obscure and contradictory statements of patriotic chronology with the authentic discoveries of science, "They were good men but did not possess universal learning." The moulvies of the old light who were members of the Committee and who appropriated to themselves the responsibility of drafting the application to Government were under the self-engendered impression that the Government might look with suspicion upon a huge gathering of all sorts and conditions of Musalmans, some of whom in the heat of religious enthusiasm might play some prank that may place the Government in a false position as regards its relations with the British Government. This piece of queer logic manifested itself in the draft and the learned moulvies gratuitously suggested that as a safeguard against any eventuality a cordon of police might be posted round the pavilion. When this learned document reached the Minister his fears were naturally roused and he could not help drawing the inference that a meeting which required special police arrangements to prevent it from indulging in a breach of the peace was fraught with dangerous possibilities and that the over-zealous orthodoxy of some of the moulvies might lead to deplorable results. The writer has reason to believe that in the circumstances no other course was left open to the Prime Minister than to order that the proposed meeting should not be held in the public gardens.

It is a pity that Sir Kishen Parshad could not receive a deputation of some of the influential citizens who were anxious personally to explain to him the scope and aim of the proposed celebration. Had this deputation been only given a chance to wait upon His Excellency most of the misunderstandings would not have arisen.

It must be distinctly understood, however, that in the Prime Minister's order expressing the inability of Government to place the public gardens at the disposal of the Prophet's-Birthday-Celebration-Committee, it has nowhere been stated that the meeting is disallowed because of its political significance or, in other words, because sedition lurks behind it.—Yours, ect.,

ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

Hyderabad, Deccan, June 1st.

NOTES ON THE TRANSVAAL STRUGGLE.

A correspondent writes to the "Indian Opinion":—Mr. Shelat, who has been in Barberton, on behalf of the British Indian Association, since his release from goal some while since, says that he has received the utmost assistance from the local Indians in his efforts on behalf of the men who have recently been deported, and also in regard to collections for the British Indian Association. Mr. S. Mungalee has done yeoman service. He is the Chairman of the Barberton Indians, and he has gone out of his way day and night to assist Mr. Shelat in his collections. It would be invidious to mention other names, because all have helped very willingly, but it is not possible to exclude Mr. Mungalee from special mention and from special thanks. The Barberton Indians have sent a small cheque to the British Indian Association, over and above the amount collected for the maintenance of the prisoners recently deported, and a further amount is promised. I understand that when the men who were deported from Barberton asked the police for the warrants of deportation to be read over to them, the police refused to do so until after the train had already started and when, of course, it was impossible, even had they wished, to take any steps to prevent the deportation. It appears that nobody was allowed in any way to communicate with the men who were being deported, nor were they allowed to communicate with any person, not even with their Solicitor. They were kept under closest surveillance, as being criminals, and were not allowed any freedom whatever. They were kept under guard from the time they left Barberton Gaol until they were placed on board the steamer at Lourenco Marques.

INDIANS AT BOKSBURG.

On the 7th instant, was heard the case of the Indians residing in the old location, which had been appealed to the Supreme Court and had been remitted for further evidence. Attorneys Knight and Polak appeared for the defence. Evidence was led to the effect that the six claims had been reserved by an Executive Council Resolution of 1898 for the purposes of an Asiatic Location, and further that Asiatics had resided there prior to 1903. The evidence was forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

JUSTICE BEAMAN, A TUTOR OF CHESS.

All-India Championship.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the All-India Championship Chess Tournament of 1909 was held last evening at Green's Mansions, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presiding.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It was stated in the Committee's report that the Tournament which commenced on the 17th April last was concluded on the 31st May. The Tournament was played in two sections, the first being reserved for Bombay players, and the second for all mofussil comers and the six best Bombay players. In the Bombay section, Messrs. E. H. Waterfield, K. B. Meherjirana, R. D. Unwalla, P. M. D. Sanderson, L. N. Karle and S. P. Pavri were amongst the first six and were declared eligible for play in the final section. In the second section, there were, including the six Bombay players, 17 competitors, but out of these, five retired after playing a few games. The following players were declared winners of the five prizes: Mr. Morbhat (Rs. 500); Mr. Gadre (Rs. 200); Mr. Bodas (Rs.100); Messrs. Joshi and Raja Babu tied for the 4th and 5th prizes, each thus receiving Rs. 60. A special prize of Rs. 50 offered by Mrs. Beaman, had been awarded to Mr. Waterfield as being the Bombay player, who made the best scores against the prize winners. The Committee sanctioned a prize of Rs.60 to Mr. Deshpande. Another prize for not losing a single game was awarded to Mr. Morbhat; and Mr. Joshi was awarded a prize for the quickest solution of set problems. The Committee expressed their thanks to the donors and to the Directors of the Indian Hotels Company, Limited, for placing at the Committee's disposal, during the whole continuance of the Tournament, without any charge, their hall in Green's Mansions for the use of the players.

Mr. A. B. Desai, one of the Honorary Secretaries, addressing the meeting said that it was exactly ten years since a Chess Tournament was held in Bombay. On that occasion, it was, however, a provincial one. This time the programme was more ambitious. After ascertaining the probable amount of funds forthcoming, the first prize was raised to Rs. 500 in order to attract competent competitors from all parts of India. The only players joining from outside the Bombay presidency were Mr. Raja Babu, A. D. C. to the Maharaja of Patiala, and Mr. Bland of Bellary. In the list of their promising and hopeful Chess players, as far as was evidenced by the Tournament, might be mentioned the names of Messrs. Waterfield, Morbhat, Joshi, Deshpande, Bodas, Gadre and Khadilkar. Morbhat, the Champion, had been the first prizeman, except on one occasion, in all the six or seven tournaments they had had during the last 12 years. There was every hope that the Bombay public would not allow this to be the last tournament and that a Chess Club would have a permanent place in this great city. The chief credit in finding the ways and means for this tournament belonged to Mr. N. V. Mandlik. Great credit was also due to Messrs. H. Bamji and Patwardhan, Honorary Secretaries. All the prizemen in this tournament, except Messrs. Waterfield and Raja Babu, had learnt their A. B. C. as regards the play on the "foreign" method from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. For years they practised and played on Mr. Justice Beaman's premises, at Belgaum, enjoying his hospitality and support, and it was in the fitness of things that Mrs. Beaman should distribute the prizes on this occasion when the claim to the championship for India had been contested successfully by his pupils.

Mrs. Beaman then gave away the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that he congratulated the players on their going through the ordeal, most of whom must have been glad that the tournament, though of a royal game, had at last come to an end. It was a matter for congratulation that there had been so few break-downs during the course of the Tournament. Much of the success of the Tournament was due to Mr. Desai, who had been most ably supported by the Committee and the Secretaries. The heaviest burden of work had fallen on the Honorary Joint Secretaries and more perhaps, on Mr. Mandlik, who gave himself up for the success of the Tournament. The Tournament was a very chivalrous enterprize, but he doubted if the number of competitors would have been what it was, had there been no prizes. Considering the substantial value of the prizes, he agreed with the Committee that the response had not been quite up to their expectations. The Maharajah of Patiala, whose name had been famous throughout the Empire as a noble patron of sports, would be glad to know that his representative had won one of the prizes. None was found in India to compete with Mr. Morbhat. He (the Chairman) was sorry to find that in this country, which historically was the nursery of chess, the number of competitors had not been great. He had heard of great players in Bengal and he hoped that in the future they would come forward to compete. He was glad to find that most of the prize winners had been more or less his pupils. The Bombay players were all right as long as they played among themselves, but when they came in contact with heavier metal, they went down like nine pins. He thanked the generous donors, the Committee and the Secretaries.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

RANIKET WEEK AT NAINI TAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 2.

In the Polo Tournament, which marked the opening of the Ranikhet week at Naini Tal on Monday last the Chaubattia Team won by 6 goals to 4 against the Wanderers, and the Westmeath Exiles won by 10 goals to 5 against the scarlet runners.

In the cricket match, played the same afternoon, Ranikhet in their first innings made 133 runs and Naini Tal replied with 289 runs. On Tuesday, Ranikhet going in for the second time scored 158 runs for 6 wickets. Mr. Riley making 59 (not out).

POLO AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

In the Polo Tournament to-day, the Viceroy's Staff beat the 12th Lancers by five goals to two, and the King's Draggons beat the Native Cavalry team by four goals to love.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

At half past nine o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the mixing room of the Elphinstone Mill, at Elphinstone Road, belonging to Messrs. Haji Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co. Information being given to the Fire Brigade several engines from different stations arrived immediately on the scene of the fire and put out the flames in a short time. The damage is not known and the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Last night about nine o'clock a fire broke out in a three-storeyed house, situated in New Nagpada. The house belongs to one Khamisa Haji Janmahomed, and the fire originated in a room occupied by students on the third storey. The fire engines from different stations arrived immediately on the spot and put out the flames in a short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to the bursting of a lamp. The damage is estimated to the extent of Rs. 12.000.

Torpedo practice carried on in the Firth of Clyde and Kilbraunan Sound by warships is being protested against by Argyllshire fishermen. They contend that the firing scares the fish from the Firth and that the herring fishery is being thoroughly ruined. It was stated at a mass meeting that not a box of herrings had been landed since the arrival of the fleet, while before the ships came the weekly average earnings were £300. The Admiralty are called upon to stop the practice.

TURKEY'S NEW REGIME.

Problems of the Future.

CONSTITUTION AND THE KORAN.

The following interesting article upon the present position of affairs in Constantinople is furnished by the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," under date May 13.

An official communication states that calm has been restored in every part of the Ottoman Empire. The storm which overwhelmed Abdul Hamid was short, and resembled so many other tragic successions to the Sultanate. From Bayazet II., poisoned by his son, to Murad V., imprisoned by his brother, few Turkish Sovereigns have relinquished life and throne naturally.

Calm is restored, and one may hope that it will be lasting, and fruitful in progress. But the sympathies which are inspired by the ideals of the Young Turks should not allow us to ignore the realities of the situation. This calm does not signify the return of normality. It is more nearly like the perplexity and fear of people who have lost their way. There exists, as it were, an unknown danger, which keeps everyone on the tip toe of expectancy. It might be said that an abyss had suddenly opened beneath their feet. The present union and peace of this immense amalgamation of races, which mutually detest each other, reside in a common sentiment of anxious uncertainty. From the highest to the lowest nobody knows whither his steps are leading him.

I do not intend to examine the petty politics of the moment, which consist of the ordinary Ministerial crisis, unimportant Parliamentary discussions, the Byzantine movement of old men and new theories, which there is no time to fix in that species of instantaneous photograph, the Press telegram. But these seem to be very small when one thinks of the true nature of the crisis which Turkey is facing perhaps the greatest and most profound of her history. The dethronement of Abdul Hamid has not, as so many people believe, solved the problem. It has merely presented it.

In order to understand the situation fully, one must embrace a vast horizon, and examine the general conditions of the Empire. Let it not be forgotten that the Turks are in a minority in Turkey. They have conquered peoples and governed them until to-day as conquerors. Their only possible policy was simple. It consisted in dividing and weakening the vanquished races and keeping themselves united and strong.

The instruments of this policy, which has not yet been carried to a conclusion, were religion and the army. The Turks were in absolute need of a religious Government, because in a primitive and extensive country only faith and fanaticism could carry the supreme authority everywhere. The Empire would have been impossible if the barbarous populations, independent and at a distance, had not blindly obeyed the Caliph for religious reasons. Nobody would have paid tribute under other conditions, but actually all paid tithes because the Koran so ordered.

MUSSULMAN AND CHRISTIAN.

Religion was a substitute for organisation; it simplified government—which the Turks, essentially soldiers, have never been able to create civilly—and was above all a marvellously potent reason for the disciplined cohesion of the Islamic elements. Religion was a substitute for administration, rigidly fixed the rules of life, exercised justice, determined every public and private act, established immutable limits to culture, infused the pride of faith into the spirit of race, gave to ten millions of Mussulmans the formidable compactness which has rendered possible the maintenance of their domination, and placed between them and the Christian populations an insurmountable barrier.

All this signified immobility. The Koran constitutes a granitic legislation, perennial and unalterable. Not even the Caliph may transgress the sacred law, and, in fact, all the deposed Sultans, including Abdul Hamid, have been dethroned by the Sheik-ul-Islam on the accusation of having violated the Cheriat, or the Koranic law. The deposition has always had a religious character.

But it is precisely by virtue of this temporal immobility and the rigid, fenatical, often cruel, religious obedience to the Koran that Turkey has remain Turk. The strength of Mohammedanism consists in its defects.

This condition of things, identical and immutable. exists to-day, with a Constitution, as it existed 400 years ago.

Moreover, religion has served as a means of dividing the Christian populations of the Empire. The Turks have conceded to the conquered peoples true autonomies, not of race, but of faith; they have constructed out of the Armenian, Greek, and Bulgarian Churches so many small governments, without land and without arms, but full of rivalry and rancour. By an instinctive spirit of reaction and defence against the perpetual danger of absorption, Christian fanaticisms have been kept alive and irreconcilable, because faith provides the only point of cohesion for dispersed peoples, who cannot do more than call upon their God; the last hopes of the vanquished take sacred forms.

With these religious autonomies Turkey has exercised the danger of a Christian coalition and avoided the task—impossible for her—of constituting administrative, and judicial organisms. But the non-Musulman populations of the Empire, even in the large towns, where various races live together, have remained divided by abysses more insurpassable than infinite space. They have different languages, different customs, even different methods of counting the hours, the days, and the years; they detest each other even more than they detest the Turk; they hold to their differences with the obstinacy which comes from the instinct of self-preservations. Turkey has not one people, she has ten which reciprocally eliminate their own tendencies and their own proper energies. And this situation is not of the past but of the living present.

RELIGION AND THE ARMY.

After religion, another instrument of Turkish domination was the army. Hitherto only Mussulmans have enjoyed the weightly but noble privilege of being soldiers; Christians have had no right to bear arms. The army was always the only truly strong organ of the Ottoman State. Its religious unity rendered it docile and patient. Every war was a Holy War. The men fought for the faith; and therefore it was not always indispensable to pay them. In an inert, mixed population the army constituted the purest Mohammedan nucleus, homogeneous, compact, disciplined, fanatical.

The Empire of the Turks arose and has been maintained until to-day solely by these two forces—the sword and the Koran, both inflexible. Nobody can yet comprehend what strange forms the constitutional regime must assume in this country. The Constitution, if loyally applied, establishing equality of the rights and duties of every citizen, would signify the crushing of the Mahomedan element, which is in a minority, and which discounts its noble military virtues by an absolute lack of every industrious quality. It would signify, that is to say, the discomfiture without a fight of one of the proudest races of the world and the end of Turkish domination.

It is precisely this danger which the Young Turks have perceived. They now see that they are demolishing the edifice of their power, and they exert themselves in fatally contradictory ways, which gives to their position something of a tragic character. They dare not move. They have adopted the formula "renew or die," and they discover that they are faced by another, which is not less true, "renewal is death." They began with the feverish abolition of Mussulman prerogatives and traditions, with the removal from their private life of the barriers of the Koranic law. They wished to break the bonds of the past, so that they could push forward, and now they turn back proclaiming the intangibility of traditions. They issue severe edicts ordaining the women to replace the thick yashmak before their faces—they who speak French and had already dressed their wives in European clothing! To the liberal movement they would like to couple a Turkish national movement. They wish to harmonise new ideals with the needs and the pride of the race, to maintain power while conceding liberty, to establish a regime which shall be modern, but Turkish, to transform without destroying.

In their admirable dash towards civilisation the Young Turks have believed that progress was produced by the constitutional regime, whereas the contrary is true. By a generous illusion they have mistaken an effect for a cause. Representative Governments have arisen only when peoples, having reached maturity, have understood and desired them But here the people has asked nothing. It has laisse faire because a people, especially in the East, does not oppose what it does not understand.

HOSTILITY TO CHANGE.

The Ottoman Constitution was willed by a valorous intelligent minority which European culture—with which it is imbued—has separated by four centuries from the mass of the people. It has been obtained because it had in its favour officers of modern education, who were able to carry with them the brute force of the soldiery. But let it not be forgotten that the soldiers are Mohammedans, and that it was precisely in their breasts that the first spark of reaction was kindled. It was to the cry of "We want the Cheriat" that the garrison of Constantinople massacred its officers. Well, this is the unanimous cry of all the Mussulman people. Let us cherish no illusions. The Turkish masses are hostile to the new regime as soon as they have perceived that it signifies a change, and those who, as responsible for the excesses were hanged at the gallows are called by the people "martyrs for the faith." In the lower strata of Islamic society there murmurs a spirit of revolt, although it is as yet unformed and uncertain.

The Young Turks were obliged to promise the maintenance of the holy laws, that is to say, to unite the Constitution to the Cheriat and enclose Parliamentarism in the Koran. It is impossible to imagine more irreconcilable terms. Parliament, created for the purpose of legislating, renounces its functions because every new law offends against the Cheriat. It seeks to overcome this difficulty by academic subleties amidst which it is impossible for it to make a bold move. This popular Government still lacks that popular approbation which is an indispensable element of vitality. The crowd of Stamboul (and I do not speak of the provinces) is as much interested in the labours of the Ottoman Parliament as it is in the work of the Norwegian Chamber. It merely asks that no attempt shall be made against the integrity of tradition. The Parliament is a reflection of the amorphous amalgamation which it represents. It makes one think of a docile school class which can pass with the utmost ease from one master to another. From it has so far issued nothing except ratifications of accomplished facts of the most opposite character.

Once having destroyed the absolute power of the Caliph—an unspeakably odious power, but one which was the key to the will of the Empire—the Young Turks perceived that the edifice was only kept upright by inertia. The immobility of centuries continues, but one shock may cause a calamity. The new regime can continue to live in peace so long as it creates nothing, touches nothing, transforms nothing in the life of the people. To this state of affairs a relative tranquillity is assured so long as the vigilant assistance of the troops, ready for repression, lasts. That is an essential condition.

GRAVITY OF THE CRISIS.

The true government to-day seems to be that of Mahmoud Chevket Pasha, commander of the Army occupying Constantinople. His figure towers above all other personalities that are so far known in Ottoman politics. He is a sincere but prudent friend of the new state of affairs, and he moves forward as though anxious to reassure the country with regard to his respect for the old.

The problems which confront Young Turkey are of tremendous gravity. She must create all the organisms of the State which do not exist except in a rudimentary fashion, since the centralisation of all power in the hands of the Sultan rendered them useless. She must give them a force which will compel respect. And from what elements can they be created? The Mussulman is not an organiser, and the Christian is too much hated and too dangerous to Mussulman supremacy. So what power can compel the working of the State organisms now that the sacred character of the command which made obedience a religious duty no longer exists? Can one predicate an immense military power under which the stern Islamic soldier would consent to march against his brothers? Does not the fact that here as at Adana, the troops which were regarded as faithful to the new regime suddenly became reactionary give reason to fear the possibility of a blind military revolt? There is, in fact to parry the danger, a proposal for the recruiting of Christian soldiers. But does not that threaten the disorganisation of the compact Turkish military force? Does it not risk the outbreak of that revolt which it is intended to prevent? Does it not offend against the most jealously guarded Mussulman prerogative? These are delicate questions full of perils.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

The financial problem is not less serious. What the Young Turks, with the enthusiasm of conviction declare namely that the natural riches of the country, its latent resources, are such as to render possible not a rapid payment of debts but also to make Turkey one of the most prosperous countries in the world is perfectly true. But the exploitation of these riches is for the moment impossible. The necessary cannot be applied so long as the people do not recognise the right of the State to impose taxes which are not contemplated by the Cheriat, so long as customs, usages, sentiments, are not radically modified. It is a fact that in some vilayets, since the introduction of the new regime, the population has even suspended the payment of the Koranic tenths, thus being perhaps an interpretation of their new liberty. Outside a part of the people in the European vilayets, the Constitution has not found the solid basis which is necessary for its operation, except in the Macedonian army. Even by renouncing it nationalistic aspirations Turkey could not support itself on the Christian elements, which are too much divided against themselves and jealous of their ecclesiastical privileges, and are partisans of the new regime only in so far as they perceive in it a breach open to their hopes. It is for this reason that so far the only real visible and effective action has been of a military character. Above the Constitution, still nominal, vague, undecided, terrified, perhaps, by its immense responsibility, there is a necessary energetic supremacy which is called the state of siege. The Constitution lives under another absolute regime, which commands and prohibits, which does not yet know whether it is above or below the Parliament. The difference is that this other absolutism is not sacred, and that inspires fear among those who thought they were secure. And for the moment no other regime seems to be possible in Turkey.

Behind the army, which has done everything, is dimly perceived a confusion of powers and hierarchies in a state of formation. The mass of the Government is still fluid, paralysed, inert; it is impossible to understand yet the relations between the Committee of Union and Progress, the Parliament, the Ministry, the army, and the Sultan. Let us hope for the good of Turkey and the peace of the world that concord will be possible among these elements, and that from this concord will arise an active, enlightened, renovating force. Let us hope that the Young Turks will soon find their road. But it is certain that for the moment this road is clearly seen by none, and that the country is passing through an anxious and disturbing period of peace.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 2.

Plague prevention operations in Lucknow City and District for the past season have been extremely successful. There were 14 inoculation centres and the City was divided into 20 circles for the purpose of rat destruction. The work was started from the 1st October, 1908, and went on until the 1st April last, when the special officers reverted to their posts. The work was, however, continued for another two months and has just been closed. There have been no plague cases in the City or District, the three that occurred, having been imported cases from Cawnpore.

The total number of rats killed during the period amounted to 467,000 at a cost of Rs. 3,600. The total number of persons inoculated was 26,800 at a cost of Rs. 17,900.

SIR HENRY McMAHON.

Departure on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, June 2.

Sir Henry McMahon left this afternoon for Karachi. en route for England, on three months' leave. There was a large gathering at the station to see him off and to wish him a pleasant journey.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

Paris is growing gayer and more alluring every day, writes our Paris lady correspondent. With the bursting of the swollen chestnut buds in the Champs Elysees and the advent of fresh baby greenery in the Bois, the spirits of every one always seem to rise. The French temperament is more susceptible to weather influences than the English perhaps because in your foggy little island across the Channel you have learned to a certain extent to do without sun, and one realises the fact very clearly in Paris in the springtime, Every one is displaying new millinery and new frocks. Dressmakers are no longer jealously guarding their secrets, as though to deliver them over would be to court immediate disaster, and so many and various are the novelties displayed that the new toilettes bring with them a little ripple of excitement which supplies an interest to each succeeding social function.

VOGUE FOR LIGHT TORTOISESHELL AND CLOUDED AMBER.

Varnishing day and the races have both had their share of modistic thrills, and to describe a few of the gowns worn on these occasions is to let in daylight as regards many of the most salient features of the season. For the new dresses two popular shades which are very near akin are light tortoiseshell and "clouded amber." Both these colours are becoming to a dark woman, while in the case of the blonde with hair to match one or the other it is equally effective and striking. Such a gown has, of course, its cloak to match, carried out in fine cloth or satin; but, in addition to the fact that the accompanying mantle adds considerably to the price of the toilette, and is a distinct luxury—except for the economically minded, who see in them possible opera and theatre cloaks later on—they are likely to develop into white elephants when the gowns they accompany are worn out.

BRACELETS OF CLOTH.

A dress in serge de soie in a fine shade of clouded amber had a long skirt brought up, plain and smooth, to the bust, and forming a narrow tablier to the decolletage, which was outlined by a band nearly two inches wide, of the same cloth. All round the figure, where the cloth was cut away, there appeared a corsage of fine net in the same tone fashioned with vertical pleats set close together and reaching to the throat. The same net provided the long sleeves, which had, in addition, two four-inch bands of the cloth, introduced like bracelets one above and one below the elbow, where the sleeves became tight-fitting. These bracelets, which gave character to the sleeve, and were decorated with three rows of fine stitching, one at the edge and one in the middle, are a very important part of the new gowns. One sees them even on the light filmy frocks of ninon or chiffon, and repeated again on the jupe in three rows above the deep hem being always in the same colour as the gown, and matched to the veriest semitone. With the gown described above was worn a long and lovely coat of soft satin in the same shade. This reached below the knees, and was very quaintly cut with a wide band across the back, which held the garment into the waist. The whole of the back and front was covered with black gaze de soie, through which the yellow satin gleamed softly, while the rather full sleeves were of satin with a turned back cuff of embroidered velvet "ton sur ton." Like so many of the new cloaks, there was no collar, the coat being cut round like the decolletage of the gown, but higher, and finished with embroidered edging to match the cuffs. Three rich gold and black tassels hung over the shoulders at the back, and the inevitable large black picture hat was worn as a finish.

STRINGS OF BLACK DIAMONDS.

As a matter of fact, one can hardly help reverting to the introduction of black into all the dresses. It has appeared with almost every colour lately, as a lining to the coloured coats and in various other ways as well. A Saxe blue mousseline de soie over satin of the same tone had a charming little tunic coat fitted to the figure by a row of tiny vertical tucks, and not quite meeting in front. The mousseline was brought up to the bust where a large motif of embroidery in dull silver and soft shades was introduced, being worked on satin studded with black diamonds; while strings of these stones formed a belt, clasping the waist in a lovely curve. Over this gown was a very long coat of tussore in the same tone, which was lined through with black mousseline de soie, the little collar being embroidered in black and blue, while a band of black embroidery ran all along the edge of the basque. Black and silver are another fetish of the couturiere at the present moment. A lovely mantle of black Liberty satin had a cleverly cut sleeve made in one with the under-arm side piece, which was of black tulle covered with soutache in silver-coloured silk braid. The tulle sides gave the coat the effect of a dalmatique while it was lined with silver-coloured mousseline veiling the black. Two long bands of black satin fell from the fronts where the top met below the throat, and a handsome fringe of nearly six inches of knotted silk provided the tassels.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," June 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bythell, Co
Balfour, Mr A S
Boskett, Mr R S
Bryant, Mrs E and inft
Bennetts, Mr W H
Balm, Mr A J
Coupar, Mr John
Campbell, Mrs A
De Burg, Mr F V
Danglish, Mr E H
Eacoss, Miss
Gorden, Mr J W M
Gregory, Mr T
Keane, Miss M K
Mathews, Mrs H
Normund, Mr A R
Owen, Mrs A C child and inft
Owen, Miss E
Owen, Miss D
Poole, Mrs S P
Roberts, Mr C H
Stallard, Mr P L
Sister, Edith Mary
Stevens, Mrs
Vital, Mrs E
Wright, Mr W Logan

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archer, Mr A G
Baber, Mr C D
Bond, Mr H M
Des Vocux, Mrs
Des Vocux, Miss
Davies, Mr C
Edgar, Mr D K
Fisher, Mrs W F D and inft
Fraser, Mr Thos
Johnstone, Mr John
Jackson, Capt T D
Logan, Mr E R
Murray, Genl Sir Wolf and Lady
Moilliet, Mr H M Kier
McLaughlin, Capt H D
Rowlandson, Mr E J
Robertson, Mr T B
Reynolds, Mr W G
Sewell, Mr L E
Shortt, Mr W C J
Sullivan, Mr G A
Southall, Mr W
Talyarkhan, Mr T S
Vincent, Mr and Mrs F W
Woodhouse, Capt and Mrs J D F
Woring, Mr M L

FROM BRINDISI.

Edwards, Col F M
Lawless, Col
Lowsley, Mr R N C

FROM PORT SAID—Stevens, Mr R K.
FOR KARACHI—Chew, Mrs A G
FOR RANGOON—Mooney, Mr A.

In Johannesburg, where white servants are very scarce, housework is chiefly done by Kaffir "boys." The law compels every employer to give his or her "boy" an explanatory pass every time he leaves the house, and these passes have to be shown to every native policeman who choses to ask for them. The black policeman has a tremendous opinion of his own importance, and he takes a keen delight in stopping his domestic brother and demanding to see his pass. The other Sunday a "boy" was given by his mistress a pass, which she inadvertently dated March 4, instead of April 4. The "boy" was challenged by a policeman, and when the misdated pass was produced he was promptly run in, and the policeman despatched the following explanatory note to the "boy's" employer:—"Miss—wat the things when you write so like that she things that country so like is it you dont go agen to-day has first and last if she do agen F shal taken that boy send a prosen. I give you notice to-day she things that month is it March it is not April. Except that, "send a a prosen" means "send to prison," we cannot contribute anything to the interpretation.

BY THE WAY.

ABDUL HAMID AT SALONIKA.

The presence of Abdul Hamid at the Allatini illa has (a correspondent writes) changed the entire fe of Salonika. There is an air of freedom about he place now hitherto undreamt of. The early moents of Abdul Hamid in his new home were fraught ith much excitement. He was nervous when he rrived, but when Hadi Pasha assured him that his fe would be spared he immediately became peaceful. His first dinner was not a success, and practically onsisted of a single dish—some Eastern speciality omposed chiefly of eggs. His beverage was some ative mineral water.

A LACK OF NECESSARIES.

The breakfast next morning was a very simple ffair, and Abdul Hamid afterwards sat and gazed or hours at the sea. At twelve o'clock to the oment dinner was served, consisting of braised eat and eggs, which he seemed to enjoy thoroughly. After he had rested for a short time he smoked a igarette, than engaged in conversation with Meemed Pasha. The novelty of his situation seemed o appeal to him. When he arrived his wardrobe was practically empty, and the servants soon realied that their master-prisoner needed many things. Therefore on the following day one of his servants, n officer, visited the Mayer store and brought back nany neccessaries, including several boxes of collars. Another day an officer and one of the Court officials ourneyed to Constantinople to procure certain ecessaries from Yildiz.

A SAD PRISONER.

he house is surrounded by many tall trees, and e large garden contains some excellent young ines. Here Abid Effendi and four beautiful creaes of the harem walk and rest in the shade. No ver than eight wagon-loads of furniture and essities have been carried to Allatini Villa. Now dul Hamid never goes to the window to watch sea, nor to those windows which look out upon town, for a strange longing sadness has fallen on the once ruler of the Turks.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

Serjeants' Inn, a ninety-nine years' lease of which just been sold, is one of the most interesting of ndon's links with the past. It is just five centuries ce it came into the hands of the Dean and Chapter York; and, a generation later, it was held by one lliam Antrobus, a London tailor, at the rent of marks a year. It was not until Stuart days (in 7) that the legal history of the inn began when as leased to nine judges and fifteen serjeants. m that time it was the haunt and home of two a half centuries of lawyers—including some of most famous—until in 1878 it was broken up the buildings were sold to Mr. Serjeant Cox. pavement of the inn for two hundred years was of the stonework of Old St. Paul's.

GENERAL BOOTH.

he General, according to the "Sunday School onicle," is beginning to show signs that advancage is telling upon his strength, but he is still rkably vigorous for an octogenarian. Rey he spoke for nearly an hour, and ough his voice has lost a little of its power, he not spare himself. "One of the proud boasts h I am permitted to make," he said, "is that hever and wherever I am called I am ready to nd I always come up smiling when it is ible."

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN THE ARGENTINE.

gentleman who has lately visited the Argentine, lies the "Glasgow News" with a description of chief newspaper office in Buenos Ayres. Offices e kind in London are simply not "in it" when pared with this South American building. He it is a palatial establishment, where straw-hatreporters of descent from authentic Spanish lgoes sat in sumptuous armchairs smoking long s and refreshing themselves with rectified sodas e "copy" was in process of manufacture. The or's room was like something from the Ritz, the ton, or the Yildiz Kiosk before the revolution, each and all of his leading men had almost lly impressive apartments.

HE BALL-ROOM AND THE "BLASTS."

he office included a large ball-room and a public ry, while there was in residence a physician m readers of the paper might consult free at any of the day or night without any danger of his criptions being confined to the specifics advertisn the columns of the journal. An outside feature e place was a colossal steam siren, which was n periodically when any important news came and late at night. The piercing nocturnal blasts pared the town for sensations with the morning and that each blast was an offence punishable e was a matter of supreme indifference to the agement. They paid up, and saw to it that m was ready for the next blow.

UNEMPLOYED—REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

he Rev. M. B. Meikleham, Rockvilla Church, sgow, speaking of his work in connection with Lord Provost's Relief Fund to a large audience Kilsyth, stated that if the contributions of Church ple were deducted there would not be enough to feed the dogs, let alone the people, and if the rch workers were withdrawn there would not be ugh people left to feed the dogs. Out of 150 men sing weekly through his hands since December, had not found a single member of a Protestant urch. He asserted further that all the people on list were just sodden with drink.

STUDENTS' DITTIES.

When at Liverpool University honorary degrees e conferred upon Mr. Balfour, Lord Charles esford, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Lord Crewe, Lord berts, Sir John Brunner, and others, a programwas printed of songs in which the personal racteristics of the new graduates were somewhat ly commented upon. Sir John Brunner was ived with the following verse sung to the music well-known musical comedy air:

Here's a good old second-to-none-er,
In his robes a stun-stun-stunner;
And we have to confess
We could scarcely guess
It was Brun-Brun-Brun-Brun-Brunner.

verses for Mr. Birrell were perhaps the most cessful:

Though he never likes to make a fuss,
Of jobs they give him all the most disgustings;
He's had the fights in school
And the wrangle on Home Rule,
And it's not the proper way to treat Augustine.

"PINCHING THE PACKET."

The "Grocer" utters a word of warning to its ders concerning the handling of those packetes, accos which, in order to meet the increase in tobacco duty, have been reduced in weight: veral packet tobaccos which are usually sold in ounce and two-ounce packets are being offered the prices ruling before the duty was advanced per pound, and it is announced that the weight the packet will be "slightly reduced" to meet increased duty. We consider that manufacers who have adopted the policy of "pinching packet" instead of boldly advancing the price the consumer are acting foolishly, and are exposretailers to dangers which should be avoided. e family grocer who receives a written order for week's supplies in which one ounce of tobacco y be included, and who, in accordance with his stom, makes out the invoice in the same way, il, our contemporary adds, run a very serious k of prosecution under the Merchandise Marks ct.

THE WHEELBARROW AS VEHICLE.

The Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., in the May numr of "Travel and Exploration," says that in those arts of China to which the Pekin cart has not yet enetrated, the wheelbarrow affords an agreeable bstitute. In the province of Ssuch'uan, he perived the leisured classes who do not aspire to the nity of a chair, being trundled along in these hicles, the rate of hire being two cash per li, ughly two-thirds of a farthing per mile. Even in e coast towns, where many forms of conveyance e available, the wheelbarrow finds favour among e lower classes, and in Shanghai he found factory ands wheeled daily to the scene of their labours n barrows of exaggerated size, six men to a barrow, a contract price of 60 cents (say 1s. 2 1-2d.) per an per month.

MEN AND MATTERS.

DR. PERCIVAL.

Dr. Percival, the Bishop of Hereford, whose Cruelty to Animals Bill, has been causing so much interest, is one of the cleverest and most versatile of English Churchmen. A strenuous worker, he is also extremely outspoken, and never hesitates to speak his mind on any subject that may awaken his interest. As a schoolmaster he has had few equals, and he was for many years headmaster of Clifton, and also of Rugby. The Bishop has caused a great deal of criticism by his tirade against betting; and temperance is another of his favourite subjects. While at Rugby, he did a great deal to improve the standard of cricket there, and presented the school with a completely equipped shed for playing the game in the winter or in bad weather.

AN EPISCOPAL PUN.

Dr. Percival is something of a wit. One day he was passing through a town noted for its beer, and he observed many signs of brewing and also of mourning. "Why is that flag half-mast high?" he inquired. He was told someone well known in the town was dead. "Ah, how sad," he replied. "I observe that even the barrels are in tiers!"

A PAINTER OF BEAUTY.

Mr. Sant, R.A., who recently celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday is a Grand Old Man among painters. Still remarkably handsome, he walks as straight as a dart, looks some twenty years younger than his actual age, and is without an infirmity, save a slight deafness. He still occupies his time happily enough in his studio, and will chat with friends who drop in to see him, telling anecdotes of his great allies, Millais, Landseer, and Du Maurier. Mr. Sant was Painter in Ordinary to the late Queen Victoria, and, to tell the truth, he found painting her not altogether an unmixed joy, for whereas she never felt life bearable when a fire was burning in the grate, the painter suffered from cold, and in an icy studio and with stiff fingers had perforce to convey his impressions to canvas. Then, with German he was unacquainted, and the Queen would, nevertheless, converse with her daughters in his presence in that language.

HIS PICTURES.

Among Mr. Sant's most successful pictures were his "Soul's Awakening." Miss Dorothea Baird as "Trilby," "Napoleon," and "The Morning Post," for which picture his three pretty daughters sat to him. The picture at the Academy went by the name of "The Three Jolly Post Girls." Many jokes have been made "a propos" of Mr. Sant's tendency to absent mindedness. He was even caught walking about the Grosvenor Gallery at a private view with his umbrella up under the impression that it was raining!

FROM THE RANKS.

Recent promotions in the French army provide two interesting cases of private soldiers rising from the ranks to a high command. The first is that of Colonel Le Fournier, who now commands the first Colonial regiment in which he began his military career. Born at Lorient in 1850, he joined the army at the age of 18, and when the war broke out in 1870 he was already an adjutant. He was in MacMahon's army when Sedan capitulated, and was sent to Bavaria as a prisoner of war. He succeeded in escaping to Switzerland after various adventures, and was obliged to stay there till March, 1871. He received the military medal on his return to France, and was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant. Since then he has served in the colonies, and now he has just taken command of the very regiment which he joined as a humble private over forty years ago, The second instance is that of Brigadier-General Arroinaux, whose career is in many respects similar to that of Colonel Le Fournier. He joined the artillery at the age of 18, in 1867. There is only one previous instance of a gunner rising to the rank of general in the French army, that of General Barbe, who reached the age limit a couple of years ago, at which time he was military governor of Nice.

"RANJI" OUTWITTED.

Mr. A C. MacLaren tells the following amusing story about Ranjitsinhji, which happened during a visit to Australia. The team of cricketers went to the races one day and "Ranji" was so pleased when he backed a winner that he called out to the youthful jockey, "Bravo, little man! Come round to my hotel to-night, and I will give you something." Several people heard the remark, and during dinner that evening "Ranji" was called upon for the promised reward, which he gave to the waiter to present to the jockey. Shortly afterwards the waiter approached the dinner-table with a visible smile on his face and announced that a small boy was wanting "Ranji." It turned out that the first applicant was a young rogue who had impersonated the real jockey, and had cleared off with the Prince's handsome "tip."

MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL.

Mr. Justice Channell is one of the few occupants of his Majesty's judicial Bench, who is by way of being an expert yachtsman. Indeed, Sir Arthur's love for the sea dates right back from his Cambridge days, when one year he carried off the Colquhoun Sculls, and in another rowed for First Trinity and captured the Henley Grand Challenge and Ladies' Plate. It was in accordance with the inevitable law of the fitness of things, then, that while at the Bar the great bulk of Admiralty and marine work fell to his lot. In connection with his passion for the "briny" there is an amusing story told of how Sir Arthur's yacht once found her passage blocked on the Thames by a dirty-looking, empty ballast barge, the only occupant of which was a man smoking a small clay pipe. Finding that he did not make any attempt to get out of the way Mr. Justice Channell commanded his chief officer to remonstrate with the fellow which he did in true nautical fashion. Presently the man in the barge shouted, "Is it yerself that's owner of the ship?" "No," was the reply. "Then talk to yer equals. I'm captain and proprietor of this."

THE AUTHOR OF "SOME DAY."

It is sad that such a well-known song-writer as Mr. Wilton Wellings should have fallen on evil days. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when his songs, were on everybody's lips. Of his songs, perhaps the one which gained the most popularity was "Some Day." which came to be written under somewhat strange circumstances. Holidaying at Hastings, Mrs. Wellings one day went out in a small boat, Mr. Wellings promising to wait for her on the beach. Before she returned a storm had risen, and the husband became anxious for the safety of his wife. All through the time he stood there a strange melody rang in his mind, like an undercurrent to his thoughts, and directly he knew his wife had landed safely, the tune was jotted down, and, as everyone knows, had an extraordinary success.

A SARGENT'S STORY.

Mr. Sargent and Mr. J. W. Waterhouse were students together in Rome, known to their intimates as "Giovanni" and "Nino" respectively. Both also were the pupils of the same teacher, of whom Mr. Sargent told a very amusing story a short time ago at a banquet. It appears that this particular artist had much difficulty in getting his pupils to make use of the extremely "impressionistic" ideas of art. One evening, at a dinner-party, he asked an elderly gentleman next to him, who was very short-sighted, how the gentleman at the foot of the table appeared to him. "Well," was the reply, "I see a very white spot, which I take to be his shirt-front; and a flesh-coloured spot which I know to be his face." "Ah!" exclaimed the artist, enthusiastically, "how I wish my pupils could see things as you do."

AN UNDERSTUDY TO MONARCHS.

While he is in England Prince Arthur of Connaught is to represent the King on several public occasions. This is a work to which he is by this time quite accustomed, and certainly no better deputy for the King could be imagined. "Monarchs understudied on the shortest notice" was a line he once laughingly suggested he should add to his visiting cards. He finds little time to be present with his regiment, the Scots Greys, on Salisbury Plain, and it is expected he will be given a position at the War Office shortly to enable him to be at hand when the King requires his services, Towards the end of the year he is to head the Special Mission to Portugal to bestow the Order of the Garter upon young King Manuel.

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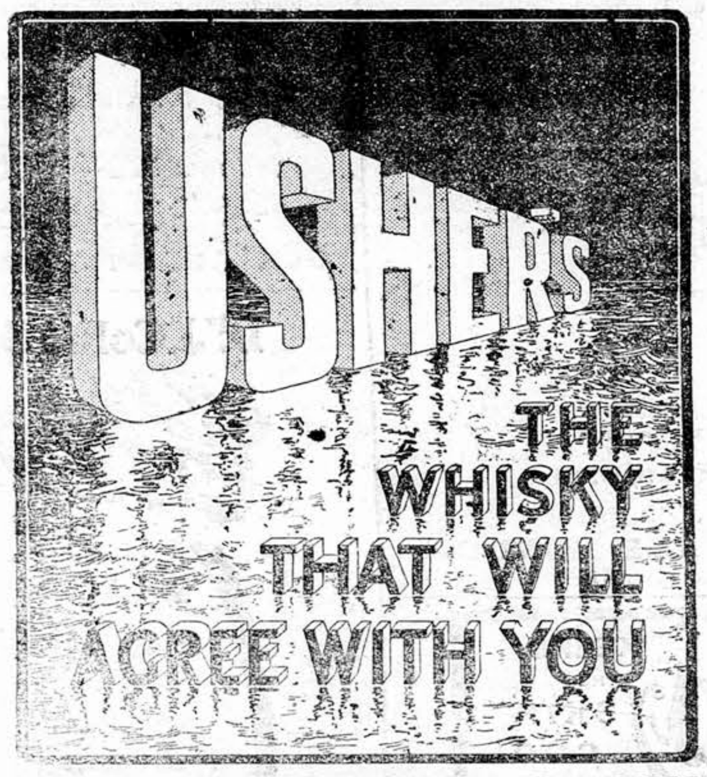
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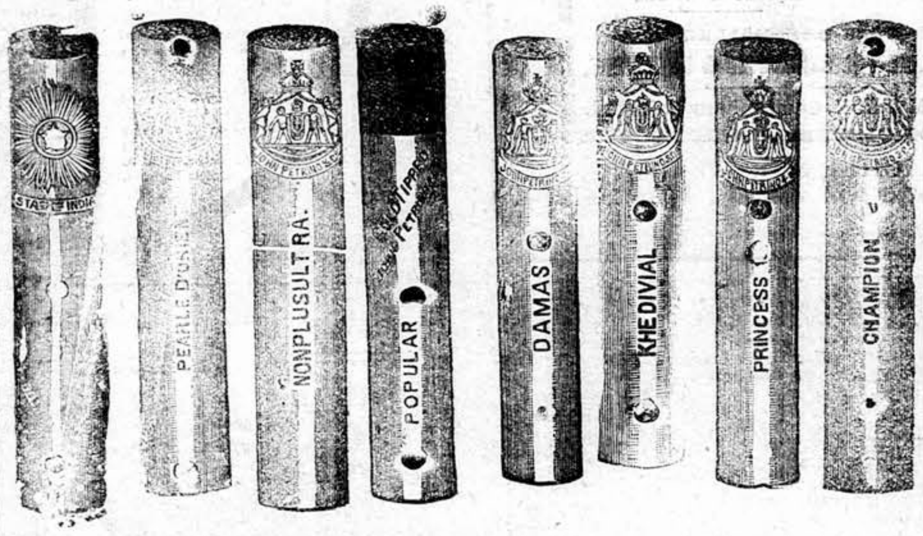

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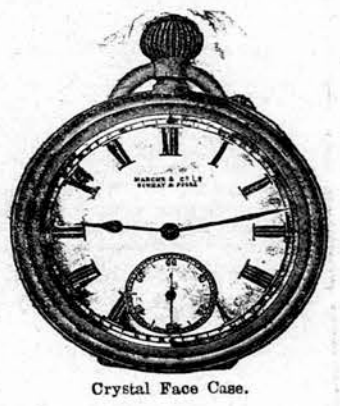

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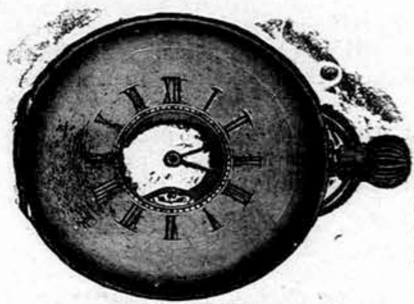

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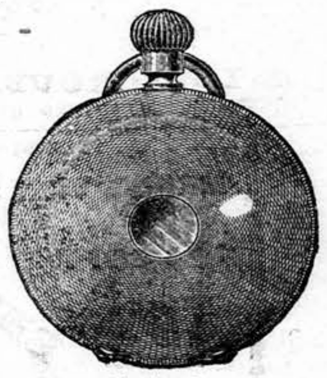

Hunting Case.

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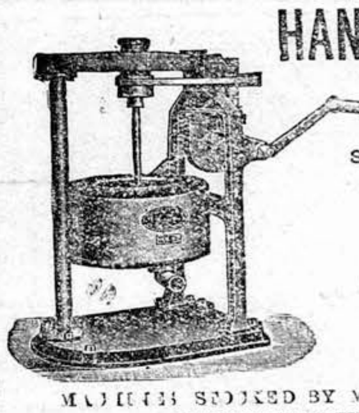

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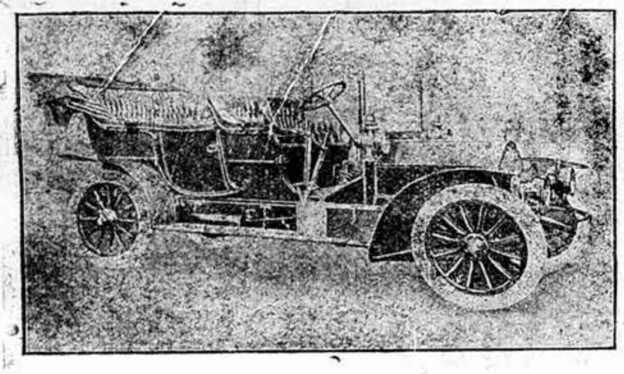

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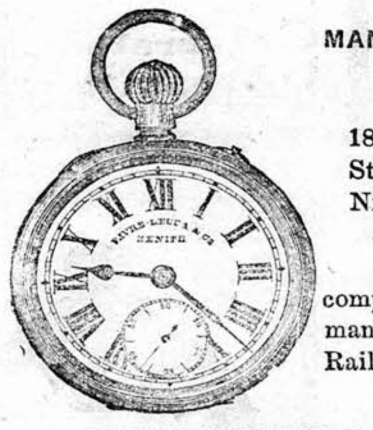

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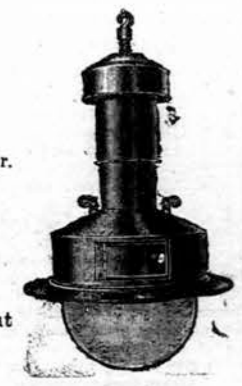

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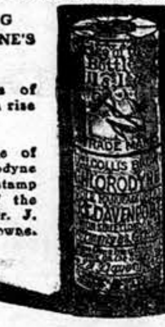

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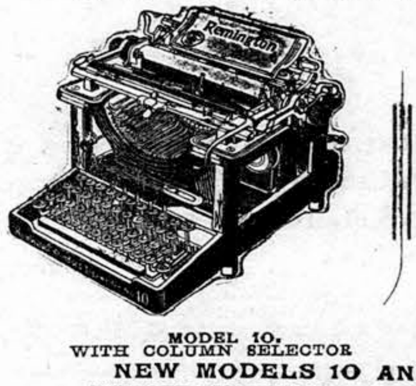
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